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Pursuits of Industry in Large and Crowded Cities.

Anniversary Address Before the American Institute.

BY HON. N. P. BANKS.

The Anniversary Address before the American Institute was delivered in the Crystal Palace last evening by Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, of Massachusetts. A large audience was present.

Mr. BANKS was introduced by Mr. WETMORE, Chairman of the Board of Managers, and spoke as follows:

The year which is about to close will constitute an epoch in our industrial history. It has alternately elated and depressed men of all pursuits. Its opening promised a season of unparalleled prosperity. The farmer, mechanic and merchant entered upon its duties with high hopes. They looked for the abundant fruits of the earth, and the full products of the artisan in the present and coming year as a means of breaking the bonds of monopoly and reducing prices to the natural level upon which flows unimpeded trade, the "quiet health of nations." An untoward Spring and a [illegible] Summer periled the early promised harvest; but the Autumn opened with unusual splendor. The luxuriant vegetation, robed in its [illegible] colors, gave us but a part of our [illegible] pleasures. It lengthened the Summer [illegible], retarded the biting frost and filled the [illegible] of industry with such products as the [illegible] of Plenty showers upon her chosen followers, and then new calamities broke upon us and dispelled the happy visions that hovered about us. Commerce, that rests upon its faith in men, stood without balance or support, and other industry was paralyzed. The full harvest yet lies in the valley of the West, and the [illegible] granaries of the East wait the moment when restored credit and kinder seasons may effect the needed transfer. There are few events in life that more strongly challenge sympathy than such revulsions in the commercial world. It is sad enough to see fortunes dissipated in an hour that have cost the frugal and self-denying labor of half a century, to witness the sudden check of a trade that spanned both hemispheres, and to find settled ruin in circles where prosperity seemed to have chosen its home. But it is a far more touching sorrow when labor finds the temples of its toil closed, and is compelled to wander away upon unfrequented courses, purposeless, homeless and breadless—the avenues of destitution and crime only opening their broad ways before it. Such events demand that consolation and courage from secular and sacred ministrations should be breathed upon the overstrained and desolate heart. Such revulsions as that now upon us cannot occur without breaking up routine courses of life, and driving new agents to novel and unexplored fields of effort. It is in this way that communities and States sometimes discover new sources of wealth, in the events that may have crushed individuals and families. They develope unexpected energies and attain prosperity in novel forms and new quarters of the world. The greatest advances in civilization have often sprung, and will yet again rise from trains of individual misfortune. We cannot measure by standards of human wisdom the ends of a more than human destiny. It is idle to hope that the paralysis that has fallen upon organized industry will leave the [illegible] energies of the American people prostrate and powerless. We must look for such developments as energy will suggest to those who suffer from the suddenly-broken purposes of a settled life. In every circle new ideas will mark out new courses of conduct and necessity compel adherence to newly-formed resolutions. How important is it that the active agents in such great changes shall receive counsel and encouragement from those who have faith in man and in the right, rather than that the heart should be chilled by suggestions of despair. It is in this view of recent events that I venture, upon this interesting anniversary, to present a few considerations bearing upon the elements of national wealth, and the choice of avocations. A chief defect in the American system of education is the purposeless character of its discipline. A purposeless man can have no power but such as accident may confer upon some inanimate agent, and an objectless training in the formation of the active agents of society is as inefficient as the want of purpose in men. It is no uncommon thing to see young men run in a few years the gauntlet of every avocation, cheering on others to the same course by an accidental success, or obstructing the natural courses of business by inevitable failure, and forgetting and teaching others to forget that the first element of success is proper discipline and qualification. Vacillating purposes like these naturally lead us to identify that which we call respectability and dignity with those employments in which listless inactivity or the adventitious acquisition of wealth are probable results. There can be nothing further removed from the truth. The dignity of labor is in its results, and not in the form of employment. The peerless statesman of England, who after prolonged study of diplomatic papers, throws himself upon the hearth rug to find 20 minutes' sleep before a sea-coal fire exhibits as little dignity in the form of his employment as the swarthy smith who fashions at the forge the anchor at which commerce rides in safety; and yet the unattractive toil of the statesman may have given liberty to a continent or free bread to suffering people, silencing the cry of hunger and stifling the rising appetite for crime. The true dignity of labor is in its results, and not in the conventional forms in which it is employed. The science of statistics is of so recent growth with us that it is difficult to establish, from the data it furnishes, the exact relation which our national pursuits have borne to each other in past time as to numbers employed, or to their bearing upon the accumulations of national wealth; but we may approximate a tolerably correct conclusion by referring to the same interests in more matured States. In Holland, in 1841, the products of agricultural industry was $181,000,000; that of manufacturing industry, $144,000,000, and the estimated products of commerce $65,000,000: thus of $390,000,000 commercial industry gave but little more than a sixth part, while manufactures and mechanics afforded 37 per cent. of the entire wealth of the State. In France, in the same year, the product of agriculture was $608,000,000; manufactures, $400,000,000; commerce and navigation, $[illegible]. Of an industrial product of $1,[illegible], that of commerce is but 18 per cent., while the mechanic arts furnish a third of the whole amount. The industrial product of England in 1840 was $[illegible], and of all other pursuits $355,000,000. Allowing to commerce a fifth of the aggregate, as in the case of Holland or France, or even a quarter part, it is still far below that of manufactures and the mechanic arts. Neither in England nor the United States, in the census of 1850, is the product of commercial industry separately stated, as was the case in both countries in 1840; but it is safe to assume the same proportions, and, first, as to the number employed. There were, in 1840, 1,[illegible] persons engaged in the United States in manufacturing and commercial life, of which less than one-third were in commerce. The same proportions are found in New-England for the same year. In 1850 there were 2,[illegible] employed in agriculture, of the white male population over 15 years of age, and 1,500,000 in commerce, trade, mining, manufactures, and the mechanic arts. Deduct from this million and a half 338,000 persons, free and slave, who were employed in mining, commerce, ocean, sea and river navigation, it leaves one million and a quarter free manufactures and mechanics—just half the number engaged in agriculture, and three-quarters of all other pursuits. Their industrial product is fabulous. That of agriculture for the present year is not less than two thousand millions; of manufactures, fifteen hundred millions; and in commerce, a thousand million dollars—and this accompanied by an unexampled energy, and a specie basis for its trade in the country, that at the close of the present fiscal year will amount to nearly three hundred million dollars. Nothing less than panic will persuade the world that such people are poor. From these facts I state the elements of national [illegible] to be:

First—Agriculture.
Second—Manufacturing and Mechanical Industry.
Third—Commerce.

It is not my purpose to dwell upon the merits of land culture as the chief element in the happiness of individuals and in the wealth of nations, but to confine my remarks to the pursuits of men in crowded communities and commercial cities. Commerce, by the brilliancy and the grandeur of its enterprises, attracts its full share of consideration. It rarely presents itself to the imagination in its minor features of detail and retail—of barter and exchange—in which the half dimes and threepences are melted into massive bars of bullion. To name commerce is never to suggest its minute accounts, insufficient measures, questionable invoices, custom-house oaths, its shifts, evasions and bankruptcies. We look rather upon insolvency as part of the machinery of commissioners' courts, and the scales are an emblem of the courthouse, and not of the ware-house. Emperors, kings and commons, monarchies and republics, are alike complaisant and subservient in the presence of the merchant princes of the Stock Exchange, and royalty uncovers in the presence of the money king; but we forget the darkened [illegible] and rooms where German and Iberian Jews accumulate the world's wealth in driblets, in mills, centimes, drachmas, and all the uncouth denominations in which the demon avarice dresses its measures of value and its synonyms of evil. The prosperous city—architectural palaces of beauty where trade holds morning and evening marts—her [illegible] and rovers—ships that float from empire to empire, dressed in the colors of the ocean queen, or named for the glancing sunbeam, connecting them by ties of interest and pleasure, and distributing every product of the industrial world—such are the bright visions with which commerce enchants us. Were the records of nations lost, we could read their history in their commercial monuments, their splendid cities, and floating palaces, and discover in their merchant princes every trait of character that elevates or degrades the human family. How London vaunted her Crystal Palace of 1851; and with what spirit Paris retaliated with her Exposition Universelle of 1855, surpassing, if possible, the rivalry and friendship of French Emperor and English King in ancient times upon the field of the cloth of gold. With what interest does the world regard the Empire City of New-York, with its palace of crystal, that will double its three quarters of a million of people in 20 years, and draw its quota of increase from the rock-hewn cities of India, and the Celestial and Flowery kingdom. Boston, like the Saxon and Norman kings, looks for the enlargement of her empire. San Francisco every other year springs from its ashes with renewed life and beauty, and St. Petersburg, a year or two since, thought the best remedy she could suggest for the sick man she had in view was to rob him of his chief city, Constantinople, and was no doubt astonished that her patient refused the prescription. Their financial chiefs are not unworthy comparison with warriors, statesmen and philosophers—the Rothschilds and Barings of the old world, and GIRARD, ASTOR, PEABODY, LAWRENCE and COOPER, of greater fame in the New, under whose direction industry thrives, colleges, schools of science and art and public libraries are established. Nevertheless, it is a fair subject of inquiry how far the happiness of a people is to be secured by commerce alone. The pursuit of wealth does not of itself liberalize men. A negative quality is the surest evidence of a capacity for accumulation. The steady gains that too often depend upon closing the avenues of the heart to the calls of charity, and even of liberty, are the lowest characteristics of trade. A more adventurous spirit strikes out new channels of communication, and binds together States that, separated by friths and seas, were left in enmity or ignorance. Such generous enterprises compensate for the narrower and harder spirit of trade, and by courageous intelligence achieves benefits that never spring from the closely-hoarded accumulation of inconsiderable gains. Chance, however, in the end is the great arbiter of its destinies. The conflagration sweeps over a city, and its accumulated treasures are destroyed. Extravagance, corruption, crime sap the integrity of its agents, and defalcations, forgeries, bankruptcies ensue. A causeless panic spreads universal terror, and the boldest are paralyzed with fear, and lose all confidence in men. Contagions blight its nerveless agents, or the earth puffs with wind, and, like the argosies of the merchant of Venice, their frail ventures are lost.

> From Tripoli, from Mexico and England
> From Lisbon, Barbary and India,
> Not one venture 'scapes the dreadful touch
> Of merchant marring storms and rocks.

It is a manly spirit that rises superior to ills like these; recreates destroyed fortunes and reëstablishes the confidence of the world in the integrity of men, by discharging obligations that the law regarded as canceled by misfortunes. Though its mission is the distribution of the world's wealth, its own princes do not follow the same liberal law. They bring together too often, and in close proximity, the palace and the hovel, and show in the most favored localities,

> How wide the limits stand
> Betwixt a splendid and a happy land.

It is not easy to give an exact line of demarcation between the industry of mechanics and manufacturers. Unlike commerce, both change the character of the material passing through the hands of its agents, instead of making an exchange merely—giving them a new form and greatly increased value. The measure of increase is the cost of labor and the profits of capital invested. As a national interest manufacturing industry must be classed with mechanic arts, as it operates by a combination of material machinery, labor, capital and skill to produce national wealth in new and improved forms. The mechanic arts have a broader range and influence than either manufacturing or commercial industry. The term *mechanic* is employed to denote that branch of philosophy which treats of the equilibrium and motion of solid bodies, and its signification is so far extended as to embrace the abstract laws of motion and the equilibrium of all bodies, solid, fluid or aeriform. From a range of investigation so extended, and a philosophy so abstruse, the great men of antiquity and of modern times have deduced the simple powers which every mechanic comprehends and employs in his least important labors, viz.: the lever, pulley, the wheel and axle, the inclined plane, the screw and the wedge. Science, philosophy, arts, statesmanship and war have no prouder names than those connected with the discovery and development of these simple mechanical powers. The founder of mechanical science is no less a man than ARCHIMEDES. He discovered the inclined plane, the pulley, the screw, and the lever, to which the ancient mechanicians reduced all mechanical powers. The labors of GALILEO, as a mechanic, are considered to be higher proofs of his transcendent genius than his discoveries in astronomy. He suggested the pendulum and its application to the measurement of time. The Marquis of WORCESTER imparted to the world its first knowledge of the power of steam. Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN was no less distinguished for his mechanical inventions than for St. Paul's Cathedral—the imperishable monument of his genius as an architect. NEWTON gave an importance to astronomy it had never attained by the application of mechanical laws to the phenomena of the heavenly bodies. COULOMB discovered the nature and law of friction. The clustering stars have no brighter lustre than the undying names of those who have applied the discoveries of these founders of mechanical science to the inventions of modern times, as WATT, FULTON, WHITNEY, MORSE, HOE, ADAMS, and many others. It may seem adventurous to connect unlettered mechanics with the fathers of the science, or with the successful inventors of modern times. But they are not separated by ideas or purposes. Their aspirations are in unison. It might have been easier for the philosopher to explain the cause of his success or failure; but the demonstration of the mechanic and the philosopher is the same. Invention is no dainty goddess. She dispenses her bright thoughts wherever she finds the patient observer. She is the same to the alchemist who wastes a life in fruitless endeavors to fuse a new metal, and to the boy who gives new powers to the steam engine by coupling its detached parts with a string, that he may escape for a moment to his play. Mechanical invention is necessarily antecedent to every form of successful industry. It precedes agriculture in its most primitive development, and modern field husbandry is practicable only through the aid of machinery. Seed sown by such help in one or two days, which could not be sown by hand labor in twenty days, and crops harvested in a week by the same aid, that could not be gathered in a month, if at all, by manual labor, make a difference in the products of a farm equivalent to the fruits of a whole season. It must also precede all successful commerce, as it is by machinery alone that a surplus is obtained which affords to commerce opportunity for employment. The influence of mechanical invention upon social life is inappreciably great; and, as an agent of civilization, all other pursuits fade before it. Who can measure the importance of recent agricultural improvements—of railroads—of the telegraph, the daguerreotype and photograph—of the cotton gin that creates the cotton crop? The sewing machine will work as great a change in the family as railways have in communities and States. We have seen at this exhibition a perfect watch, unsurpassed in beauty of workmanship and for service, that is made by machinery, and under one roof, where the roughly swedged materials are fashioned into the perfect watch in the hours intervening between morning and evening—an achievement never before attempted in any part of the world. And I understand that machinery is in progress of construction that will secure the manufacture of as perfect time-keepers, at a cost of three dollars, as are now imported at a cost of three hundred. Time is no inefficient agent in the work of civilization. It was among the last of the public declarations of Sir ROBERT PEEL, that England owed to her mechanic industry the power with which she had passed through the wars of half a century; that furnished her exchequer; that sustained her credit, floated her triumphant navies, and placed for a time in her hands the trident of the seas. The same element of national wealth in France and England enabled them to breast and turn the tide of Russian aggression in the late war. Supreme in everything material, it has also attained the dignity and elevation of the fine arts. The grandest conceptions and creations of genius, in sculpture, painting, poetry and music, are repeated in perfect and numberless copies, until they are universally known and appreciated. How is it possible to enumerate the multitude of beneficent inventions that impart the elements of science and truth to the young, and make happy the declining moments of honorable age; that spread before us, morning and evening, in the daily newspapers, the transactions of every part of the world; that accompanies us through every moment of life, softening its cares, deadening its sorrows and heightening its joys, from the moment that the infant presses the white breast of its mother, until that other moment when it moves upward on the inclined plane of life, until—a second time a child—it gently falls upon the bosom of God. What higher appeal can be made to healthful ambition—what names upon the roll of fame are dearer to human hearts than those borne upon thy roster—what nobler pursuit is open to man than that of penetrating the mysteries of earth, air, fire and water in thy service, sweet goddess of invention! mother of peaceful industry and companion of liberty!

> While the apple grows on the apple tree,
> And the wild wind blows o'er the wild weed free,
> And the deep river flows to the deeper sea;
> And they cannot help growing and blowing and flowing,
> Turns the heart of the world to thee.

The elements of our national wealth are far from their full development. Greater changes than we have yet experienced will occur, and individual fortunes more gigantic than any yet accumulated will be suddenly rolled up, to be as suddenly dissipated. Nature does not perpetuate gigantic accessions of power in States or men. Ponderous empires find their solvents, and overgrown individual fortunes their proper distributors. In this country as in England mechanical industry, so essential to the development of the vast mineral resources of the continent and in the consumption of agricultural products, cannot fail to reward its agents with the wealth that follows successful enterprise. But it has a higher claim to our encouragement, in the fact that while it it does not shut out the accumulation of such fortunes as will satiate ambition, it affords a more certain guarantee for the equable distribution of its profits among all its disciples. While we cannot but rejoice in the highest prosperity of our country, we ought not to forget that happiness springs rather from general distribution than from great accumulation of wealth in single hands, and that those pursuits which embrace the greatest numbers and distribute most equally the profits of industry are the only sources to which we can look for the happiness of the people, for just government, and for a stable national prosperity.

The Fair continues to draw well. A number of novelties have been added, and the Exhibition will remain open for some time longer. The usual Cattle Show will be omitted this year. In its place there will be an exhibition of Fat Cattle only in the Palace on the 16th December.

EFFECTS OF THE PRESSURE.

The Half-Time Era—More Men Discharged.

The sudden cold snap of yesterday brought to their true bearings a great many people who were flattering themselves that the times were not so very hard after all. In almost every household there was apparent the necessity for more Winter apparel, more Winter furniture, for coal, wood, stoves, and so forth, and then the shortness of cash was forced again upon the attention. The cold set well-to-do people to devising how they should master their wants with their contracted purses, drove flocks of beggars into the streets, and forced many of the destitute who have slept in alleys, on gratings and in empty market wagons, to the station houses for shelter. Passers through all the thoroughfares noticed how unusually often the thin hand was thrust out for charity, and how pertinaciously the wretched ones stuck by any who seemed for a moment, by their hesitation, to promise relief. The sudden apparition of Winter—for there were spits of snow yesterday and a raw northeast wind blowing all day—helped deepen the gloom that still shrouds the mercantile community. Our reporters were met with confessions less unwillingly given than usual on the part of employers, that their business was desperately dull; that they were discharging more men every week, and that half-time is coming to be a rule for those that stay, rather than the exception. We continue our notes of the condition of sundry departments of business:

THE OIL MANUFACTURE.

The American Oil Company, Brooklyn, have discharged most of their hands, and have stopped manufacturing for the present.

CAMPBELL & THAYER, Linseed Oil Works, Brooklyn, have discharged about 100 hands, and stopped their mill for the present.

The American Oil Company factory, at Red Hook Point, have discharged 10 hands.

The Brooklyn Oil Company have employed from 30 to 40 hands when running full time. They have discharged all but three men to take care of the mill. There is nothing doing of any account.

The Phoenix Candle Factory, near the same place, employed 50 hands. They have discharged all and stopped.

Another large candle establishment, who object to having their names mentioned, have discharged 50 hands.

HASTINGS & Co., New-Bedford, office No. 26 Burling-slip, employed 15 men, but they have now only two in the works. There is next to nothing doing; the demand is light, but prices rule firm, and range for whale oil at 70c. to 73c. The oil being held by capitalists, they have no occasion to sell it, be the times never so hard; this naturally controls the manufactured article, and the trade is dull. At this time last year this concern was doing a large business. Now, nothing.

T. G. & A. L. ROWE, Linseed Oil Works, Brooklyn, report business generally in a very depressed condition, but they are keeping on the full number of hands. They have discharged none, and the works are in full operation. Most of their hands have been with them for many years, and they will not discharge them as long as it is possible to find a market for the manufactured article. If worse comes to worst they will only reduce to shorter time.

LEAD WORKS.—*(Continued.)*

The Atlantic White Lead Company, Brooklyn, the largest in the United States, ROBERT COLGATE & Co., agents, employs generally 130 to 150 hands. The lead works continue as usual, and they have discharged no hands, but the Linseed Oil Mill, attached, where 25 hands have been employed, has been stopped to repair the machinery. They expect to recommence next week.

The Saugerties White Lead Company have employed 30 men, but have discharged 13 of the number, retaining most of those having families, and the old hands.

D. F. TIEMAN & Co., manufacturers of paints and colors, factory at Manhattanville, now employ about 80 men, but are not making more than half the usual amount of stock. They keep the men at work, however, to enable them to live; they have not discharged any of their men, and will not if they can possibly avoid it. The wholesale trade is at a dead stand.

HENRY WALDRON, paints and colors, factory in Brooklyn, has employed thirty men heretofore, but has now only about half of that number at work, and has curtailed the manufacture of stock to a considerable extent; but is running full time, and will resume with a full force as soon as business warrants.

The same state of things exists in this branch of manufacture generally.

A large lead and shot manufacturing house, which now employs sixty hands is circumscribing its manufacture. The firm represent the feeling of the trade as very much depressed, and that there is a sense of alarm even prevailing, which anticipates still worse times than the present, unless something is quickly done to relieve the general distrust among businessmen. They, with others, will have to cease operations and discharge their help soon, in self-defence, unless relief is experienced from some quarter.

LIVERY-STABLES.

There are some 160 livery-stables in this City, and some 25 sales-stables. At one of the largest we were told yesterday that there never has been such an utter stagnation in the business as within a month or two past. On Sunday last they did not roll a wheel, or let a horse out of the stable. In years past this concern has taken from five to eight thousand dollars a month without making an effort. Last Winter was the best for years, but the past Summer has been the poorest one ever known. Prices of all kinds of feed have been very high; oats, for instance, were 80 cents, and all other descriptions in proportion, which they must pay cash for.

Feed is now lower, but the reduction comes too late to afford relief. The "richest men" are now the poorest pay. Horses on livery have been taken away from the stables, sold at half their value, or sent into the country. Twenty horses were taken from one stable alone. One gentleman who had a splendid span which cost him $1,300, offered them for sale at $400, but could find no one to buy them. "If I were out of the business," said our informant, "I would enter any other sooner than this."

Another man, in a fashionable quarter of the City, says he is not doing more than half as much business the present season, as he was a year ago. During the two weeks of the panic, there was no riding whatever, but, since the Banks had suspended, business has improved. He has been running thirteen carriages, but now employs but seven. He has conversed with a large number in his line, and there is a general complaint of dull times. A livery man, nearer the business portion of the City, has a regular class of customers, who, together with a set of young men, make a practice of riding out on Sundays, and still keep up the practice. The bad weather throughout the season has had an unfavorable effect on business, and there has been a perceptible falling off in riding. The stables in the fashionable quarter of the city complain more than any others of dull times. One stable "up town" has heretofore kept six coaches going, but now runs only three, his six drivers taking "turn about" until times get better. The month of June being the racing month is always the best of the season, but unluckily three out of four of the racing days this year were rainy, and they did but little.

RECAPITULATION OF THE DISCHARGED.

Below we give a statement of the number of hands discharged during the present month from the various business concerns named on account of the Hard Times:

	Employed.	Discharged.	Present No.
White Lead Works	260	75	185
Linseed Oil Factories	250	135	135
Oil and Candle Factories	220	170	41
Card-makers	275	100	175
Paints and Colors	180	80	100
Before reported		13,944	—
Total		14,373	

MATTERS OUT OF THE CITY.

Things are looking better in Buffalo. More money was visible in that region on Saturday than for thirty days previously, and the demand for goods and produce for the interior was quite inspiriting. The *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"A large fleet is on the way down with grain, and our elevators will soon be actively engaged in the transfer of cargoes. Much of the demand comes from Rochester millers, who, having no wheat in their own section, rely very largely on Buffalo for supply. The Rochester Banks have been discounting liberally, and the millers come here with huge bundles of bills instead of the usual New-York exchange.

"The country, which constitutes what is known as the home market of Buffalo, is destitute of grain; and the demand—be times hard or easy—must be large. It is owing to this condition that our market has been so steady and firm during the panic, and so little affected by fluctuations in New-York."

The Pratt Bank, of Buffalo, reopened its doors on Saturday, and transacted business as usual, paying specie for its notes.

In Rochester, the banks continue to afford accommodations to millers, merchants, manufacturers and others, quite liberally. The Farmers' and Mechanics', in two days, has discounted about $45,000 on short paper. The City Bank has, in three days, discounted nearly $70,000. The Union, Commercial and Monroe County, have not been behind their neighbors. The wheels of business are again put in motion, and the relief from the late depression begins to be sensibly felt.

Quebec and Montreal have had a comfortable little fight touching suspension of specie payment. Quebec wanted to do it. Montreal wouldn't. Quebec held a public meeting, and recommended the Banks to give up paying. It was accordingly so voted. Quebec went to see Montreal to get it to do the same thing. Montreal respectfully declined, and moreover blackguarded Quebec for doing so mean a thing, vaunting itself greatly on its superior ability to withstand pressure. So Quebec "caved in," and the Banks remain as before. The Montreal *Gazette* says:

"The people of Quebec, for once, are in too great a hurry. But, as not unfrequently happens them, being suddenly wakened up, they lose their self-possession. The Council of their Board of Trade and other merchants met on Thursday, and resolved that the banks would do well to suspend specie payment. In consequence of this representatives of their banks came up here and consulted yesterday with the Montreal Bank managers and representatives of banks from Toronto, the result of which consultation was, we learn, that the policy of the bankers here is to be pursued by all and specie payments continued."

There was a slight run upon the Quebec Savings Banks on Friday, but demands were promptly met at the Quebec Bank, and the panic subsided as suddenly as it had arisen.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, of yesterday, says of the persons thrown out of employment by the times:

"Of our numerous factories, few, if any, have at present their full complement of hands. Indeed, all have restricted, most of them entirely suspended operations. We have little doubt but that in Philadelphia and her vicinity, between 30,000 and 40,000 operatives, counting males, females, adults and minors, are subjected to compulsory idleness and its concomitant evils."

Shinplasters are issued now by the small dealers of Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania law of 1842 makes their issue a felony, finable in $500, one-half to go to the prosecutor. The papers recommend the enforcement of the penalties.

A Newburyport correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says of manufacturing affairs:

"We are gratified to learn that every effort will be made to keep our cotton manufactories in operation, and that, if accommodations are extended by the banks, they will not stop during the Winter. This will save us a vast amount of suffering, and afford sustenance to many families directly dependent upon the mills. It is really sad to contemplate the extent of the destitution occasioned by the suspension of the manufacturing interests throughout the country. According to the census of 1850 there were in the New-England States 300,000 operatives engaged in manufacturing cotton and woolen goods; in New-York 200,000; in Pennsylvania 150,000; and in all other States 300,000. The cessation of this immense interest, throwing out of employment so many hands, a portion of whom have families to support, must be dreadful in its consequences. We cannot feel too grateful if means are afforded to keep our factories in operation, that our eleven hundred laborers, and those dependent upon them, may be kept from suffering during the Winter. Quite a number from our Irish population are returning to Ireland. By industry and economy many of them have acquired means, and, in view of the favorable condition of the old country, start off with the determination of spending the remainder of their days at their early homes."

DIMINUTION OF RECEIPTS TO THE CHARITABLE RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—In the comparative statements of the receipts of some of the religious and charitable societies of this City during the years 1856 and 1857, published in the TIMES of the 20th, no mention is made of the American Sunday-School Union. This Society is located, as is well known, at Philadelphia, but has an agency in this City.

The donations collected at this agency were larger during the year terminating on the 1st of March last than in any previous year, viz.: $26,552 15, against $22,180 99 for the preceding year, and $19,375 61 for the years 1854-5.

For the first six months of the *current* year the receipts were greater than for the same period of last year by $298 79. But in September this gain was lost, together with $25 39; while for the first half of October the accounts show only $370 48, against $960 35 for the same period of last year.

These figures give us a kind of thermometer of the panic. It is to be hoped that the returning generous warmth of confidence and love will speedily restore the ascending scale. B.

EDITORIAL AMUSEMENTS IN TEXAS—A STREET FIGHT.—Two Editors at Austin, Texas, indulged in a little quiet pastime last week. Col. JOHN MARSHALL, of the Austin *State Gazette*, (Democrat,) and Dr. W. C. PHILLIPS, one of the editors of the *Sentinel*, (Opposition,) have been indulging for some time in some rather abusive articles. MARSHALL seemed to have the best of it, had PHILLIPS in an unpleasant situation, and on Saturday came out with a severe article, the character of which was, that it would either cause PHILLIPS to fight or to go to the world as a coward. PHILLIPS was seen waiting on a corner for MARSHALL to pass up on the other side, his usual walk from his house to his office. When PHILLIPS saw MARSHALL coming he started over the street to the opposite corner, and when within about ten or twelve yards of MARSHALL, he took a deliberate fire at him with a revolver. MARSHALL returned the fire with his revolver, and then kept approaching PHILLIPS regularly until within about six steps of him, in which time (which was very short) the parties each fired five times. There was some little diversity of opinion among some as to the number of shots exchanged. PHILLIPS threw his pistol at MARSHALL with much force after discharging it, and drew another, which was rendered useless in his first attempt to cock it, and he also threw it at MARSHALL, without success, and then wheeled to gather up a stone, which he threw at MARSHALL, and struck him in the side, while in a stooping position, but it did not hurt him, as the parties were then so close together and the stone so large that PHILLIPS could not give it much force. MARSHALL instantly drew a Derringer pistol and took deliberate aim at his breast, when not three yards off, and burst the cap, consequently the life of PHILLIPS was saved. The parties then, having exhausted their fire-arms, clinched, and then went at it in Old Kentucky style, but the Marshal of the city commanded the peace, and pitched in with others, and they were separated without either being hurt.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

TERRIBLE STORM ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

Effect of the American Monetary Crisis.

Increase in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

Advance in Cotton—Decline in Breadstuffs.

CONSOLS 89 1-8@89 1-4.

[By the American Telegraph Co.'s Line, Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Captain LEITCH, from Liverpool, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 10th inst., arrived at this port at 11:20 o'clock this evening.

She has £33,160 in specie.

The *Europa* reports that she passed, on the 13th, a large vessel, ship rigged, apparently a screw steamer, steering East; 14th, passed a large screw steamer steering East.

The R. M. steamship *Persia* arrived at Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, 10th inst.

The steamship *Indian* arrived at Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Hamburg for New-York, put back to Hamburg on the 7th. The cause was not stated.

There is nothing later from India.

The American crisis was severely felt in England and France, and money throughout Europe was advancing. Specie was being shipped to America.

The Bank of England had raised its rate of discount from 5½ to 6 per cent.

The *Times* has some lengthy remarks on the increase, and says: "The suddeness of the renewal of the drain of gold which has led to this step has taken the public by surprise, because they were not prepared for the extraordinary news by the two last American vessels. Allowing due weight to that intelligence there is nothing in the movement to create alarm, although there is a high a probability it may soon have to be repeated."

Upon the whole, it is possible that the combined operations of the American panic and the India insurrection may for a time have affected English resources to the extent of two or three millions; but the *Times* considers, as regards the broad trade of the Empire, that it is impossible to discern a cause of fear. The Discount establishments have also advanced their rates a half of one per cent.

The *Times* argues in the same article that freight alone is the cause of the daily rain going on in America, and that there is nothing in what is now passing which will, before any length of time, interfere with the business or cripple the natural resources of the country.

The London *Commercial Daily List* of Friday evening says it is the general opinion that money matters have seen their worst in America, and although much caution has been observed in the negotiations of bills, still the feeling is rather better than it was yesterday.

The rate of discount is now from 6 to 7 per cent.

The weather has been very stormy on the English coast, and numerous wrecks are reported; including the ship *A. B. Kimball*, bound under land to New-York, which was wrecked on Goodwin Sands. Her crew was saved.

The English papers are filled with reports of the Fast day services.

The London *Times* devotes twenty-six columns to matter embracing abstracts from the discourses delivered in one hundred and sixty-four churches.

Rev. A. R. SPURGEON addressed at the Crystal Palace the largest audience that has ever assembled in modern times to listen to the ministry of the Gospel. Nearly 24,000 people were present. A large sum was collected in aid of the Indian Relief Fund, and the contributions at churches generally were on a large scale.

The London *Morning Chronicle* professes to have good authority for stating that steps have been taken for immediately proclaiming the Queen Empress of Hindostan, and that the next telegraphic advices will probably bring news of such proclamation.

At Calcutta the statement was generally regarded as absurd, on simply constitutional grounds.

A large stone was thrown at a passing train on the Eastern Counties Railway, and a carriage struck Professor ROGERS, of Boston, in the face, breaking his jaw-bone.

CATHARINE HAYES, the singer, was married in London to Mr. BUSHNELL, of New-York.

A proclamation had been issued by the Irish authorities, extending the limits of the Proclaimed District around Belfast, information having been received that the people, instead of delivering up their arms, were concealing them outside the original limits, so that they would be available in case of fresh disturbance.

The London *Morning Star*, of Saturday, positively announces that the Governor-General of India has been recalled. No other journal has the news.

The King of Prussia was feared to be dying.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

COTTON—The sales for the week add up 39,000 bales—of which speculators took 13,500, and exporters 3,000. Prices had advanced ⅛d. on the week, which comprised only five days, as nothing was done on Wednesday.

The estimated sales on Friday, the day on which the *Europa* sailed, were 7,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000. The market closed quiet. The following are the quotations:

Fair Orleans, 9⅞; Middling Orleans, 9 5-16; Fair Mobile, 9 9-16; Middling Mobile, 9¼. Fair Uplands, 9⅜; Middling Uplands, 9 1-16.

The stock in Liverpool was 302,560 bales, of which 167,000 were American.

The advance in the rates of discount by the Bank of England caused a dullness in the market, and checked the demand from speculators.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Breadstuffs closed dull, and had slightly declined. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.'s Circular reports FLOUR dull, and inferior qualities slightly declined. WHEAT dull, and inferior declined 2d.@3d. CORN steady. FLOUR—Western Canal, 30s.@31s.; Ohio, 32s.@33s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s.@31s. 6d. Red Wheat 7s. 6d.@8s. 2d., and White 8s. 10d.@9s. 3d. Mixed and Yellow Corn, 37s. 6d., and White 41s.@42s. The Brokers' Circular quotes a decline on the week in Flour, of 1s.; in Wheat of 4d.@6d., and in Corn of 1s.@1s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHAYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others quote BEEF quiet and heavy. PORK quiet but unchanged in price. BACON firm, with an advance on fine qualities of 1s. LARD dull at 68s.@70s. 6d. TALLOW an average business, without quotable change—butchers, 60s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers and other circulars quote ASHES firm, with an improved demand, at 42s. 6d.@43s. for Pots, and 40s. 6d.@41s. 6d. for Pearls. SUGAR dull, and inferior qualities slightly lower. COFFEE quiet, and declined slightly, and Carolina in moderate request, at 24s.@25s. 6d. TEA in little inquiry, and prices weak. RESIN dull. Common, 4s. 7d.; Medium, 6s.@9s. 6d. TAR and TURPENTINE—Nothing doing. Philadelphia BARK—11s. 6d.@12s. 6d. Baltimore freely offered. OILS—Cod quiet, at £38@£40; Seal, £42; Linseed dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at [illegible].

Liverpool Freight Market.

Messrs. WARREN & THAYER report rates to New-York slightly declined, and to Boston a trifle higher. Dry Goods to New-York, 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d.; Hardware, 12s. 6d.; Bars and Rails, 12s. 6d.; Grain, [illegible]; Passengers, [illegible].

Manchester Markets.

The advices from Manchester were favorable, and prices were firmer for goods and yarns.

The London Money Market.

The Bank of England had advanced its rates for discount to 6 ℔ cent. Consols closed at [illegible] for Money. Messrs. BARING Bros. quote money in active demand. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £[illegible]. BAR SILVER, 5s. [illegible]; MEXICAN, 5s. [illegible]; DOLLARS, no price fixed.

LONDON, 12 M.—Consols close at [illegible] for money and account.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. IRON, dull and slightly lower. Rails and Bars £[illegible]. COPPER, heavy at a decline of [illegible]. SUGAR, steady for the better qualities, but [illegible] lower for the inferior grades. RICE, [illegible]. TURPENTINE, steady at [illegible]. [illegible]

TEA in little inquiry and prices weak. [illegible] steady; Y. C. [illegible]. Fish Oils [illegible]. Linseed Oil, [illegible].

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report American Securities without buyers. Messrs. BELL & Co. report State Stocks generally unchanged, but Railroad Securities slightly lower. Illinois Central shares [illegible] ℔ cent. discount to 1 ℔ cent. premium; do. 6s, [illegible]; do. 7s, of 1860, (Freeland) [illegible]; Michigan Central 8s of 1860, [illegible]; New-York Central 7s, [illegible]; do. 6s, [illegible]; Erie Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, [illegible]; do. Sinking Fund, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mortgage, [illegible].

E. F. SATTERTHWAITE reports [illegible] and an active market.

The London papers report the market dull on Thursday, with more sellers than buyers. Illinois Central Shares were made [illegible] ℔ cent. discount to par. Michigan Central 8s, of 1869, [illegible]. New-York Central 7s of 1864, [illegible]. Erie Railroad 7s, [illegible] mort., 65. Ditto, Sinking Fund, [illegible]. Erie 7s, Convertibles, 45.

Havre Markets.

[For the week ending 6th inst.] Sales of Cotton 11,002 bales at higher prices for all qualities, the market closing quiet but steady. New-Orleans très ordinaire, 128f. Stock in port 79,[illegible] bales. [illegible] were slightly lower. ASHES dull and [illegible]. COFFEE heavy. PROVISIONS dull and [illegible]. [illegible] quiet. SUGAR steady. LARD firm. [illegible]. TEA dull, but prices unchanged. WHALEBONE, quiet but steady.

Latest Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—1 P. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report Cotton [illegible] that the receipt of the *Persia's* news caused a decline in all qualities.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and prices steady.

CORN firm.

PROVISIONS inactive and prices steady.

Personal.

The following list of Americans in Paris was registered at the Banking-office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Sept. 24 to Oct. 1, 1857:

Dr. E. H. Champlin, C. A. Baron, W. Woodman, [illegible] Deacon, Dr. A. Thompson, S. J. W. Berry and lady, A. C. Denison, Dr. J. M. Whiting, E. N. White, [illegible] Van Bergen, T. M. Ingraham, M. D., C. Whittlesey, E. W. Serrell, New-York; J. E. Clarke, T. [illegible] Winthrop and wife, H. Richardson, Dr. [illegible], Mass.; G. B. Titus, H. Yarrow, Penn.; Dr. T. [illegible] Bott, Ky.; W. S. Gurnee and family, T. D. [illegible], M. Ryerson, R. Wright and lady, Ill.; J. M. [illegible], W. M. Ferguson and family, Mich.; M. C. Taylor, E. Bruce, La.; J. G. Anderson, Fla.

A married man in Mobile has been so improper as to elope with a young lady of that city. Both parties were highly respectable. The *Mercury* says: Yesterday, the gentleman, accompanied by the young lady alone, made his appearance in the city again, in so mysterious a manner as that it could not be ascertained in what manner they came, nor whence. In the evening they departed together on a river boat, their destination unknown. It may be all right—we hope it may turn out so. Parties are in the city who bring from the country reports of a very unpleasant character—of an enraged relative seeking their whereabouts, to rescue the frail one from the seducer, and to avenge his injury.

A clandestine marriage in Raleigh, N. C., last week produced very serious results. A Justice of the Peace had solemnized the marriage rite between Mr. W. S. Bryan and Miss Annie B. Badger, when Mr. George Badger, brother of the bride that-was-to-be, rushed into the office in a promiscuous manner, pulled out a pistol, and he and Justice-of-the-Peace Hutchins (*not* the bridegroom) fell to firing at each other. One shot was fired by each, but nobody was hurt, and so the affair ended.

Street, the absconded Treasurer of the County of Middlesex, Canada, writes a letter, without revealing his present place of concealment, to explain his recent doings. He complains that the report of the County Auditors has overstated the deficiency, and protests that the idea of defrauding the county never entered his head. He had a large sum in his own hands as Treasurer, and could not resist the temptation to loan it.

Godfrey, the comrade of the late Dr. Kane, who has been committed to prison in Philadelphia, on a charge of having three wives at one time, is still unable to procure bail to the amount of two thousand dollars, demanded by the committing magistrate. One of the three wives—and that not the first married—is most assiduous in her attentions to him.

The Dallas (Texas) *Herald* has advices from the four men who were reported killed. The *Herald* says: "Since the reported killing of Rogers, Wigfall, Evans, *et als*, the former has been quietly holding his courts, and the latter has been on a visit to New-Orleans. Wigfall is not accounted for yet, but will doubtless turn up."

Thos. Daw, of New-York, and Wm. Glenn, of this city, who are matched to row a sculler's trial for $1,000, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., on the Delaware River, are now both undergoing a vigorous course of training, the former on the East River and the latter on the Delaware.

The negro brethren of Boston are exercised because they are turned out of the dress-circle at the theatres. One of them, Mr. Julian B. McCrea, has brought suit in the Superior Court to test the legality of the exclusion. The case has gone up to the Supreme Court.

A strong-minded lady of Lowell, Mrs. Young, has entered her severe protest, like Miss Harriet Hunt, of Boston, against women's payment of taxes without the right of representation. But the Tax Collector took the money nevertheless.

Matilda Heron has occasioned a revival of the old mania that always attends her appearance in St. Louis. She has played in "Camille" to enormous houses, with Mr. Sothern to do the Armand. DeBar's Theatre is crowded nightly.

The Siamese Twins, after a retirement of twenty years, are now exhibiting themselves again. They are now 47 years of age, have each a wife and seven children, two of the latter accompanying them. They go from Nashville to Memphis.

The ladies of Martinsburg, Va., have held a meeting to respond to Mrs. Mayor Magruder's suggestion, for a woman's fund for the relief of Lieutenant Herndon's family.

Rev. Dr. Magoon, of this City, has accepted the call recently tendered him by the First Baptist Church of Albany.

Richard Taylor, Esq., only son of the late President Taylor, is the Democratic candidate for the Senate of Louisiana, in the St. Charles District.

Mr. Allibone has resigned the Presidency of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in consequence of ill health.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wood are playing in Cincinnati, drawing excellently.

A SOUTHERN TOWNSHIP DESCRIBED.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* has a traveling correspondent writing from Pensacola of a recent date. He says: "The day preceding my arrival in Pensacola, [illegible] o'clock and ourselves left Mobile at the same time, the former going into eternity, we were forced to part and take a pigmy steamer to Blakely, a town composed of one shed and a stable, with a dwelling-house in the suburbs. It's due to that town to state that it is on the Tensas River, right-hand side as you go up, and quite near to a clum of alder bushes and a pile of bricks." Unlike many travelers who have tales to tell, the *Advocate's* correspondent is a great stickler for accuracy, to the minutest particular. In the outset of his letter he had stated that there was "but one dray in the town." Learning his mistake, he corrects it in his closing paragraph: "I cannot close without making a slight correction in a previous statement: There are *two* drays here. My mistake arose from the fact of one of them being in the service of a party of ladies, who were taking a pleasure ride through the streets and suburbs. Both drivers are steady, respectable men."

☞ At a late meeting of the Chicago Congregational Association the following singularly denunciatory resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the recent circular of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, announcing their determination not to carry out the instructions of the Society with reference to publications on the subject of Slavery, has filled us with disappointment, sorrow and alarm; that we regard their decision as a manifestation of weakness unworthy of Christian men in their position; that we pronounce their excuses to be undeserving of attention, and an insult to the intelligence of the public; and we deem their course to be treacherous to their official duty, and most injurious to the interests of the Society; that we view with apprehension the effect which their action will have upon the confidence hitherto reposed by the churches in the management of our benevolent societies; and that we call for a special meeting of the Society to review the subject in question, and to which the present Executive Committee shall tender their resignation!!

A man named Hardy, convicted at Richmond, Va., of rape on a girl of nine years, has been sentenced to State Prison for 25 years. A previous sentence of five years for felony, makes the total of his imprisonment 25 years—not a year too much.

In Verdiersville, Orange County, Va., a little girl, deaf and dumb and puny, has lately had the typhoid fever, and when she recovered, her speech and hearing were restored.

THE NILE.

Korosko and Sabou—Incidents of Eastern Travel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Night came down on us with the music of [illegible] water, the songs of birds, and the strange evening noises, not unmusical, of the [illegible], that all night long sound along the shores of the Nile in Nubia.

As the sun was setting, just as his last rays

"Like a dead soldier's sword upon his pall,
Seemed to console earth for the glory gone,"

I was sitting on the extreme bow of the boat, looking down toward Korosko, and half dreamily watching the swift flow of the river through the [illegible] of watching palm trees. The Reis had a favorite position on the kitchen, which I believe I have heretofore described as situated on the bow, forward of the [illegible], where it opens forward. [illegible] lookout on board the [illegible] the Reis having long before proved himself [illegible] in the management of the [illegible] turned him out of his place and taken a [illegible]. Here, therefore, I sat on my [illegible], and looked forward and up to the sky and [illegible] the twilight came into night.

[illegible] is the point at which the caravans for [illegible] leave the river, and is much the most important [illegible] on the Nile above the first cataracts. I [illegible] to see a large town here, and was not a little disappointed at finding none at all. On the contrary, caravans and their followers were [illegible] in the open air surrounded by piles of merchandise, ivory and the products of interior Africa coming down, and the manufactured goods of England and Germany going up in exchange. All [illegible] as we ascended the river, and now [illegible] as we swept down with the swift current. The next instant a loud shout from the crew startled [illegible]

"Timsa, timsa, Howaggi! timsa." Of all places on the river this is best for crocodiles. Here they bask in the sunshine of Nubia, and here feed on the fat children of the black inhabitants, of whom there are too many to make the occasional disappearance of one a subject of much remark or regret. In the river are numerous rocks, below which the mud has formed long points of land, and on these the huge monsters sun themselves all day long. One of them had overslept himself, and by some strange forgetfulness was out at night. I was never without my pistols, and the Navy size of Colt's revolvers is a tolerably good rifle at a hundred yards. The distance was but a little over that, and I sent a ball into the huge fellow's hide. It is all nonsense that we read about the impossibility of penetrating a crocodile's skin with a ball. He is as vulnerable as a wild goose or a pelican. Hit either of these birds on his back and the ball will glance from the feathers and not harm the animal. But hit a crocodile on the breast or anywhere along his side and you kill him as easily as any other animal. Where this ball hit him I cannot say. I [illegible] at his shoulder, but my practice with a pistol is poor, and I am by no means certain that it reached a vital part. But he sprang into the air with a convulsive bound that exposed his whole [illegible] and I sent a second ball at him as he fell. The water [illegible] around him. My [illegible] in it, splashed it [illegible] and as I was [illegible] for a third shot the boat struck a sand-[illegible] with a thundering blow and I went over the [illegible] into Hasan Mohammed's precincts, making [illegible] among his tinware and frightening him nearly out of his senses as I rolled down into the lowest part of his establishment, where he sat [illegible] in profound enjoyment. [illegible] It was a regular [illegible] of [illegible] crockery and a Howaggi. [illegible] Hasan Mohammed and the tinware [illegible] up with due speed, and I had then leisure to perceive that the boat was in a position where she was not likely to be [illegible] or two. Abdelatti was discussing [illegible] should whip the pilot, (Hassan [illegible]) or should vent his indignation on the unlucky Reis, who was vowing and protesting that if I had not turned him out of his place the accident would never have occurred. Meantime a dozen naked Arabs were overboard, lifting with their brawny shoulders under the sides of the boat and shouting one of their unintelligible choruses. To escape the [illegible] into the small boat and [illegible] drifting down the stream.

Again, as often before, I was alone on the ancient river, with the stars for company. In an instant, from the confusion and racket of the boat and the cries of twenty angry Arabs, I was floating down the stream in solemn silence, and their voices died away as I swept around the great bend of the river. At length, I came to the foot of the mountain, and here, putting in shore, I made fast the boat, and lay down on my back to await the coming of the boat.

Silently, gloriously, the old river went along below me, carrying its old story of fallen temples and forgotten shrines to the deep bosom of the great sea. I bethought me how many thousand volumes of history lie in the waters of that sea, what tales of Helen, of Rhodope, of the great *Amun* [illegible] are lost in its waves. I told them over to myself, imaginative speaking, and my whole soul listening. In fact a voyage on the Nile is one long life of story, one long story of the brave and the beautiful dead, dust, and forgotten. While I lay there, I heard the cry of a jackal on the mountain-side, and started after him. He was somewhere near me, but I followed him for a half mile up the hill-side before I got a shot at him, and then it was so dark and so exceedingly rough traveling that it did not need the brain of a very intelligent man to arrive at the conclusion that I had lost my way. But I had lost my powder as well, for I saw no more of the jackal, but a moment afterward there was a sharp report of a pistol on the river, and by the flash I saw the boat had come down to the bend of the river. I exchanged signals with them for some time, and at length when I reached the small boat, the *Phantom* was going by in the middle of the river with a blue light burning on the deck and the red lantern at the end of the long yard, where I had directed it to be hoisted every night.

I overtook her in half an hour, and at 11 o'clock that night, just as the moon was rising, we reached Sabou, commonly known as the Valley of Lions. The name is derived from the avenue of lion sphinxes which stretches toward the river from the front of the ruined temple.

We came to the land in front of the mud village which occupies the bank. All the inhabitants were sleeping profoundly. They kept no guard over the splendid relics of former magnificence of which their village boasted. The sands of the desert took care for them only, and have well nigh covered them up for future ages to disentomb. There was a solitary donkey tied to a stake by one of the mud huts, the only living object on shore, and him we seized, and Abdelatti mounted him without saddle or bridle. A few curvets around a circle were accomplished in a knowing style, and then, as if he knew where we wanted to go, he took up a line of gallop for the ruins that lay a few hundred yards southwest from the village, whither we followed him in such order and haste as we might, wading through the deep sand of the desert.

All was silent at the ruins. We met the donkey returning alone with head and ears drooping. We walked up the avenue of sphinxes and passed the lofty gateway and sat down in the court, and saw the moon shine on falling walls and fallen statues. While we sat there, Abdelatti showed himself in an opening of the gateway, far above us, holding a candle in his hand, and appearing verily like a spectre. We followed him up by a narrow dark passage, through which priestly footsteps had often trodden in old days, and at length reached a position from which we could see the entire plan of the temple. The rear is already under the desert's sand that rolls down to the river, and envelops already so many memorials of ancient grandeur, and this will soon cover up as many more on which our eyes now look with wondering gaze.

Moonlight on ruins is an old story in song, romance and travel, but all the descriptions that travelers or poets have written, cannot make the scene less beautiful, or to appear old even to eyes that have looked on it a thousand times. The moon and the ruins of Egypt are old companions. For two thousand years no cloud has obscured their nightly communion. Rising early or rising late, he found the Sons of Sabou always there, crouching silently before the doorway of the temple, waiting, but waiting in vain, for the footsteps of worshippers. And the long lonesome rays of the rising moon went up the avenue and into the doorway, and the moon went on to the west and looked down on the deserted court and the falling Holy of Holies, and a solitary ray fell through a rift in the massive roof stones and lay down in the dust before the altar, where [illegible] knee pressed the rock, no incense perfumed the air, no lip uttered praises or petition; and the moon went down behind the hills wherein the dead worshippers lie buried and embalmed, and came again the next night as before, and the next, and the next, for thousands of years, and the desert sands rolled over rock and altar and watchful lions. There was a terrible sublimity in that moonlight on Sabou.

At length we returned toward the boat. On the way I found some black lumps lying in the sand which I struck with my boot and thereby discovered a mine of charcoal. Fuel is a scarce article in Egypt. What little wood is to be found on the mountains is burned to charcoal, and this is most carefully hoarded by the possessor. With a few lumps as large as his finger he will cook his dinner, and a bushel will last him a year.

The sailors on the Nile boats furnish their own provisions. These consist almost solely of bread which they dry in the sun, and keep for weeks. They crush a mass of it in water, heat it over a fire, and eat it from a large wooden bowl while hot, each man dipping in his hand. Of course fuel is an object with them, and as they have little money wherewith to buy it, they are ready to seize on it wherever they can steal it.

My discovery was therefore a manifest occasion of delight to the two men who were following me, and although they did not dare to take it in my presence, I saw them drop back and I knew very well what was their design. Had they been content with their charcoal they might have been successful, but having exhausted the mine they came on to the village, and here found a large stick of wood, which I supposed was a shadoof pole. In pulling it from its place they made a noise, and out rushed a dozen Arabs ready for battle.

Then ensued a scene. I stood on deck and enjoyed it. It was certainly irresistibly ludicrous. An Arab fight in Egypt is a scene of so much noise and so little striking, that it is not calling oneself a lover of prize fights to admit the enjoyment of the scene. Now the fellaheen shouted and now the sailors shouted in reply, the latter backing their way steadily toward the boat, and the former pursuing them step by step. At length Abdallah, who had most of the charcoal in his loose dress, made a sudden run towards the plank which reached from the boat to the shore. But he was not aware of the fact that an Arab was stationed near the plank to be on hand for that identical manœuvre. As he came running along the narrow plank a dark arm was stretched out to his bare leg, and Abdallah and the charcoal went down into the "yellow Nile." Now the fun grew furious. A loud yell from the half drowned sailor astounded his comrades, and they "pitched into" the fellaheen in earnest. Some hearty blows were exchanged, and the Reis, who so long as there was a chance of securing the charcoal (in which he had an interest) did not interfere, now that the charcoal was gone rushed on shore with a rope and laid about him vigorously, driving his men on board. Long after we had left the place, and when we were far down the river, we heard the angry shouts of the villagers at Sabou, hoarse and fierce as if the stone lion were alive.

A New-York Woman.—The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes the following:

"One of the citizens of New-York, a gallant, whole-hearted and noble fellow—who is better known in the country than any other man who lives in New-York—whose house has been the home of all the great men of the land—and who has the same great gift that God gave Solomon, 'largeness of heart'—he, to the surprise of everybody, failed. All persons supposed the house was immensely rich and was daily coining money. It was said that the failure was occasioned by the outside speculation of a partner. All that this gentleman had, and all he had earned, was at once given up to creditors, and he began life again, as he began it thirty years ago, with the same spirit and energy, with the same cheerfulness and the same liberality. His affairs were as far as possible then kept from his wife. But with the quick, keen eyes of affection she saw that more was involved in the affairs of her husband than he chose to state to her. She is a woman that had her birth and education under the unwelcome sky of New-England. But her mental and moral training were had under those influences that have raised up so many men and women of mark and talent in our land. Hoping nothing from her husband about his matters, this lady visited her husband's lawyer, and heard from him the full measure of the evil that had fallen on his future. Her resolution was at once taken. She knew that her husband valued his honor more than all the wealth of the world, and that he felt that that honor seemed to rest under a cloud. She had at the East a large and valuable property, which was exclusively her own. She ordered the papers to be drawn at once, placing all the property in the hands of her husband's creditors, receiving to partake with him of all the consequences of the loss of property. She then sought out her husband, told him what she had done, and with a smiling face bade him look cheerfully to the glowing future before them. Noble woman! worthy of the best days of Roman fortitude; worthy to be ranked among those noble women described in the word of God, whom the children 'rise up and call blessed,' whose 'husband sitteth among the elders at the gate of the city,' of whom her husband says, 'Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.'"

Gov. King's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, JOHN A. KING, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

A humble sense of our dependence on Almighty God, for all the benefits and blessings we enjoy, renders it especially proper at this time to return our thanks to the great Giver of all good for another year of plenteous harvests and general health. The promise that seed time and harvest shall never fail has been most signally manifested during the past season, while health and contentment have dwelt within our borders. For these gracious manifestations of the power and goodness of God, I recommend the people of this State to assemble together and to raise their united praise and thanks to Him, in whose hands are the issues of life and death, that they have been permitted to witness and enjoy during another year the noble works of His hands—the fostering care of his goodness and mercy. To that end, and in accordance with the established usage, I hereby designate and appoint Thursday, 26th day of November next, as a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God our Heavenly Father; and unite all to unite in so meet and right an acknowledgment of His power and goodness, and of our own helplessness.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the Privy Seal of the State, [L. S.] at the city of Albany, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

By the Governor.

(Signed) JOHN A. KING.

Henry L. Seaman, Private Secretary.

NEW BOOKS.

There is nothing that creates so great a sensation in the reading world, and secures so sudden and extended a reputation as an indication of new power in a work of fiction. Poetry, history and philosophy have their select readers; but whoever reads at all reads novels. A new novelist, therefore, is the promise of a new pleasure to the whole community of readers. With what delight was the advent of *Waverley* hailed, for it was not only a priceless pleasure in itself, but a promise of other pleasures to come; and never before was a promise so nobly fulfilled. *Waverley* and its imitators lasted through twenty years, when, just as the style of that school was palling upon the public taste, and James was beginning to be substituted for Scott, the brilliant *Pelham*, with his audacity, false sentiment, and real power of absorbing the attention of the reader, flashed upon the literary horizon. There were a few bigoted old fogies who could not abandon their worship of *Waverley*, who looked coldly at first upon the new comer and denied his pretensions; but the multitude hailed *Pelham* with a shout, and he was made a fixture in the literary heavens from the hour he rose above the horizon, where he is still shining as brightly, but more serenely, than at first. What a wonderful literary success! It is just thirty years since *Pelham* was published, and *What will He Do with It* is now proceeding from his author's pen with as much freshness and vigor as though it had been lying idle all through that long interval. This is a success which excels Scott's; but then Bulwer commenced writing novels at twenty, while Scott took up the trade at forty. Ten years after the *début* of *Pelham*, the bland and genial *Pickwick* smiled one morning upon the world and was taken at once into the bosom of humanity. The whole civilized world stretched out their arms kindly to the new comer, and have never wavered in their affections. What wonderful vitality and fecundity there is in these great novelists! It is twenty-one years since *Pickwick* dawned upon us, and *Little Dorrit* is but twenty months old. *Pendennis* neither dawned, nor flashed, nor burst upon the world, but somehow by gradual degrees he became one of the great ones in the realm of fiction, and a source of infinite delight to the discriminating few; but he has never been hailed by the multitude. He is a telescopic planet, and of the first magnitude, too, and none the less brilliant and heavenly for not being visible to the common eye.

These are the great masters of fiction that have risen in the Nineteenth Century. There is an immense number of lesser lights, and some may quarrel with us for omitting *Leather Stocking*, *Vivian Grey*, and *Peter Simple*, and *Alton Locke*, and *Uncle Tom*, and *Christie Johnstone*, and *Jane Eyre*, and *Père Goriot*; each is great in a certain way, but not greatly original and creative, as the masters we have named. The genius of the age, as all must agree, takes upon itself the form of the novel, as, in the Elizabethan age, it delighted in the drama. The appearance of a new power, then, in the world of fiction, is an event of no small moment. It means simply, that there is a new delight and a new source of instruction for a vast multitude of active and intelligent minds, a new spoke in the wheel of industry; for a new novelist not only affords amusement and instruction to great multitudes, but he gives employment to great numbers of artisans of various kinds, and creates wealth as well as pleasure. Taking this exalted view of the mission of the novelist, we have read with careful attention a new work of fiction called *Livingstone, or Thorough*, published a few months back in London, and republished here by the Harpers, and which some of our journals have intimated was written by our countryman Charles Astor Bristed. We read *Thorough* thoroughly, because it has been pronounced by some of our cotemporaries as equal to *Pelham*, and as containing evidence of the author being a new power in literature. As to its authorship, we can say that it could not have been written by Mr. Bristed. It might as well have been attributed to Mr. Emerson or Fanny Fern, though it contains things which Mr. Bristed might very easily have written, and which are quite in his style.

Livingstone is the story of a well-born, well-educated, and every way well-to-do Englishman, the only child of a widowed mother, and the last of his family. He possesses every possible advantage which a man can be endowed with, a vigorous, handsome person, a good estate, good connections, and an aptness of learning whatever he desires to learn, and of making others fear, and love him. He is the *beau ideal* of the British aristocrat; yet he does absolutely nothing. He drinks, smokes, gambles, fights, hunts, jilts the women, kills the lady he loves by his neglect, breaks his mother's heart, and dies by a fall from his horse while engaged in the aristocratic and manly duty of hunting a fox which he had let loose for the sake of hunting it down, leaving his estate to a stranger, because the relative to whom it would have fallen by the law of inheritance, was engaged in trade. This is the all of *Livingstone*, though, of course, it is not without its embellishments. Its construction, as a story, is extremely loose and inartistic; it is an autobiography, yet the autobiographer is not his own hero. Why the sub-title, "Thorough," should be attached we did not discover, but we might assign a reason. It is thoroughly bad in its tone, malignantly evil in its teaching, and, if it were a new power in fiction, would be most pernicious in its influences. But, great minds always have a quality of goodness in them; and we are not by any means sure that *Livingstone* may not be the first effort of a great mind, for the author is evidently a very young man, with sufficient audacity and learning, and an acquaintance with the ways of the world; he has a sharp, rollicking wit, a fresh and vivid descriptive style, great vivacity, and the power of interesting his reader, and his apparent lack of goodness and nobility, may be the mere affectation of youth, and not a radical defect of character. But he lacks humor, and has no nobleness of feeling, and gives very little evidence of creative ability. There is no new character in *Livingstone*, nor anything novel in incident. The sarcasms against women are terrible, and the sneering tone of contempt for everybody not belonging to the aristocratic order, which runs through the book, is abominable. The author's ideal of a perfect man is a being utterly destitute of morals, who regards his mother as a bore and his father as a nuisance, who never pays his debts, who runs off with his neighbor's wife, kills his friend in a duel, knocks down inoffensive men, drinks incessantly, gambles constantly, quotes Greek continually, smokes strong tobacco, and leaps five-barred fences, ending his life by cutting his throat or being murdered by the man he has injured. The learning and talent manifested by *Livingstone* are unquestionable, but whether they will lead to anything better, may be considered extremely doubtful.

American books have received a check from the present hard times, and our publishers will be compelled to hold in reserve, for the period of resumption of specie payments, a large number of works which would have come out this season, but for the financial troubles of the business community. One of these suspended publications, which we regret to learn is to be postponed until next year, is a beautifully illustrated edition of the poems of Edgar Poe; the work was executed in London, and the publication was to be simultaneous on both sides of the Atlantic. The illustrations were chiefly by English artists, and of the highest class, but a few designs were from our Darley. Poe's poetry abounds with suggestions for an artist of genius; and many of those which were drawn for this edition of his poetical writings, were full of the lurid and diabolical images which some of his verses suggest.

But, notwithstanding the hard times, there have a few new novels made their appearance on our desk. *Owned and Disowned; or, The Chattel Child, a Tale of Southern Life*—by Van Buren Denslow—is the title of a novel of the Uncle Tom school, published by H. Dayton, New-York. If *Uncle Tom* had never been published the *Chattel Child* might have made its mark; but *Uncle Tom* supplied the public demand for reading of that kind. We are not aware of there being a single successful imitation in that school. *Uncle Tom* both created and satisfied a new literary craving.

The Fisher Boy—by Willie Triton—is published in Boston by Whittemore, Niles & Hall. Tritons are suggestive minnows, but we will say no more about them. The *Fisher Boy* is precisely what its title indicates, a very unusual thing with titles; it is the story of a fisher boy, and there is a great deal of description, which we have not the slightest doubt is as accurate as Cooper's or Marryat's sea-narratives, about mackerel fishing, codfishing, "pink-sterns," &c., though we are not competent to decide as to its truthfulness. We will give the first and last sentences of the volume, and leave the imagination of our readers to supply the remaining matter between the first and 382d page.

"It was one of those lustrous days of March that beam nowhere else with so tranquil splendor as upon the island and cape shores of New-England." * * * "The next day, the entire party, including the beautiful Adelgitha, who was betrothed to an American gentleman, worthy so fair a prize, set out on a bridal tour to the seat of Count Radesky, in Ohio, amid the parting benediction of friends. Charles Raymond and Angeline Readcliff had been married six months before."

We beg leave to remark before taking leave of the *Fisher Boy*, that we are willing to believe in the beauty of Adelgitha as we are of all of her sex, and even in Count Radesky, of Ohio, though we had never before heard of that nobleman; but we cannot bestow even a mustard seed of faith upon the lustrous days of a New-England March. We rather think that the author must have written blustrous.

Meadow Brook, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, is the title of a pleasant novel of New-England life, published by Miller, Orton & Co., of New-York.

There were a good many poems planned, and not a few written, which would have appeared, as inspirations on the laying of the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable, but they were cruelly nipped in the bud by that terrible accident which occasioned such pangs of bitter disappointment to a good many prosy as well as poetical people. A. D. T. W., of Boston, who ought to have been the author of the novel called *The Initials*, having written his, or her poem on the occasion, and entitled it, happily, *Footsteps on the Seas*, has thought proper to give it to the world. It comes to us in a very neat little booklet from Crosby, Nichols & Co., of Boston.

We have received from Rev. T. H. Stockton, of Philadelphia, No. 3 of his beautiful and novel publication which he calls the *Divine Library; or, Cyclopedia of Instruction*. No. 3 contains "the Gospel, by Luke, with index, introduction and colored plates." The introduction is by Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, of St. John's College, Cambridge, England.

From A. O. Moore, the agricultural publisher, we have a complete treatise on Sorgho and Imphee, the Chinese and African Sugar Cane, by Henry S. Alcott. Everything that any one would be likely to desire to know in reference to these matters we believe that Mr. Olcott has condensed within his volume, which is well illustrated by diagrams and drawings.

E. C. & J. Biddle, of Philadelphia, have published a treatise on Surveying, by Samuel Alsop, in which the theory and practice of that most useful art are fully explained. The treatise is preceded by an essay on Logarithms. From Gould & Lincoln, of Boston, we have a new and imposing work on Mental Philosophy, including the intellect, sensibilities and will, by Joseph Haven, Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in Amherst College.

John Mitchel's Affair with Mr. Fleming—Card from Mr. Fleming.

Knoxville, Tenn., Monday, Oct. 12, 1857.

Editors Atlanta Intelligencer:

In your paper of the 8th inst., I find a correspondence between John Mitchel and Joseph A. Mabry, which, so far as credence may be given it, does me gross injustice. The purpose in publishing the correspondence seems to have been to set forth that I did not denounce Mitchel as published by me, and, secondly, that I had virtually declined accepting a challenge from him (Mitchel). To deny that I denounced Mitchel substantially as reported by me, is to deny what at least fifty citizens of Knoxville will testify to; and as to the matter of declining a challenge from Mitchel I refer the reader to the correspondence appended to this note. That I should challenge Mitchel, having met him on his own chosen "field of honor," (the street,) and denounced him in all the terms of denunciation I could devise, and he having ingloriously withdrawn from my presence amid the hisses of the bystanders—I say that *I* should call upon *him* for "satisfaction" would be a most preposterous expectation. If John Mitchel desires to know whether I would accept a challenge from him, he knows, or ought to know, the mode usual among gentlemen in such cases, and until he avails himself of that mode, he but plays a coward's part in resting his honor upon a *convenient* presumption upon my declension to meet him. The resort to an *ex parte* correspondence to heal his wounded honor, is a matter of such significance as to render further comment, on my part, wholly unnecessary. John Mitchel may deny *abroad* that he submitted to my denunciation, but the *Knoxville community* will give the lie to his false pretensions.

Very respectfully,

JNO. M. FLEMING.

This is followed by a letter from W. P. Baker, Esq., detailing what occurred between Mitchel and Fleming when they met in the street.

Constitutionality of our State Tax Laws.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

Our readers are aware that the counties of Orange and Oneida refused to levy the State tax imposed by the law of 1855, on the ground that the law did not state the object to which it (the tax) was to be applied. The provision in the Constitution is as follows:

Every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

Suits were commenced by the Attorney-General against those counties to compel the levy of the tax, and the Supreme Court sustained the constitutionality of the law—holding that it sufficiently designated "the object to which it (the tax) is to be applied." These cases were before the Court of Appeals at the recent term, and it is understood that the Judges of that Court were equally divided in opinion upon the question involved; and hence nothing was settled, and we suppose the cases will be reargued at the next term.

The act of 1855 provided that the tax collected should be "paid into the Treasury of the State to the credit of the General Fund." Another section provided that "$320,000 shall be paid over to the Canal Fund towards any deficiency that may exist in the Canal revenues, towards the payment of interest upon the State debt," &c. The question was whether this was a sufficient designation of the object," &c., to be a compliance with the Constitution.

The same question may very likely arise as to the validity of the tax of the present year for the support of Government. The only designation of the "object," &c., in the tax law is, that the proceeds of the tax shall be "applied to and for the uses of the General Fund, and for the payment of such claims and demands as may be a charge thereon." This designation is very similar to that in the law of 1855, and can hardly be said to be more explicit.

The same objection probably does not exist to the law of last Winter for the Canal Tax. That law requires the tax to be "applied to the enlargement of the Erie, Oswego, Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals and the enlargement of the locks of the Champlain Canal."

It remains to be seen whether the Governor will deem an extra session of the Legislature necessary to remedy what may perhaps be held by the Courts to have been a blunder of the last session, in relation to the mill tax for the support of government.

The Philadelphia papers publish a correspondence between Hon. Thomas B. Florence and the President, in reference to the construction of one of the new sloops-of-war at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. Mr. Florence pleads the necessity of employment for some of the poor in that city, and Mr. Buchanan replies that one of the vessels shall be built in Philadelphia.

Another Speech of Jefferson Davis on National Politics.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

Pass Christian, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857.

Mr. Editor: It having been announced that Col. Jefferson Davis would address those of his constituents at this place, who would favor him with their presence, at McDonnell's Hotel, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a goodly number of them, of both sexes, availed themselves of the pleasure which the gallant Colonel's invitation could not fail to realize.

As I have already said, he was speaking when I entered, and had, as I understood, disposed of that much-ado-about-nothing affair, little Bob Walker, and his pro-consul, carrying in Kansas. Of course, he rebuked the fussy little gentleman for his extra-official acts, knowing that he had travelled beyond the line of his duty and feeling assured that he had transcended the boundary of his instructions, as Geary, his predecessor, had done.

He was saying as I entered, that, in 1851, Mississippi, in a manner not to be mistaken, laid down the chart by which she would be guided in relation to her Federal relations and her Federal politics. Since then he had accepted the high honor she had conferred on him of a seat in the United States Senate. Since the assumption of the duties that devolved on him in that position, that chart he had followed, and would continue to follow till Mississippi should alter her resolves, or he, in the exercise of his personal judgment, would deem it his duty to deviate from it, in which event he would resign into the hands of his State the trust, untarnished, so generously confided to him.

These, he said, are troublous times. The sectional arrogance, puritanical intolerance and licentious fanaticism of one portion of the Confederacy are of so violent, aggressive and unconstitutional a character that their inevitable result will be, if not restrained and moderated by a better feeling North, or, what is still more reliable, if not boldly met and put down by a united South, to tear asunder, and for ever, the bonds of our Union. He could assure his hearers that it was in no spirit of pleasurable anticipation that he looked forward to any such contingency as this. Some of the most endearing reminiscences and associations have grown out of his connection with the Federal Government. While yet a boy he was called to duty in its military service, where he remained up to mature manhood. He had seen its flag wave its graceful folds in the peaceful civic pageant, and witnessed it borne aloft in the clash and cannon-clouds of the battle-field; he had seen it in the East, brightened by the sun at its rising, and in the West, gilded by his declining, but golden rays; and to see that flag sundered, to see one star torn from its azure field, would, he felt, imbue him with a sorrow such as only a parent feels for a lost and beloved child.

He continued, that to the picture which the present aspect of our public affairs presented, there were, as seen by persons of opposite views, two sides, one dark, somber and lowering; the other more bright, hopeful and cheering; which party have caught the true coloring, time would determine.

One party say that Kansas once Abolitionized—and he was inclined to think that *Kansas would be the pivot, the turning point of this sectional conflict*—our opponents would then direct their operations to Missouri, thence to Arkansas, thence to New-Mexico, Western Texas, or perhaps the whole of Texas; thus cutting off and throwing a cordon round slave territory westward that would render its extension impossible, and reduce, to a certainty, the destruction of the institution itself. If this is to be the programme, were it not better to meet it at once and sever, whatever the consequences, a connection which would place our rights and our interests in such jeopardy? To this interrogatory let Mississippi and the South answer.

Now, for the more favorable view of affairs. The party entertaining it hold that the more correct lights which the able and ample discussion of the subject during the last six years in the Press and elsewhere have elicited in relation to Slavery as an industrial institution—the change in relation to it which public feeling is evidently undergoing in old England that first inoculated New-England with the view of Abolition—the reaction in favor of justice to the South which seems to be working its way to some extent at the North and West, and the still stronger influence of self-interest will crush out this fanatical feeling, and exorcise this evil spirit of wickedness, folly and fanaticism. He hoped it might be so; but whatever results might emanate from those influences, it is to a united South that he should look for safety and success, and to a more strict and rigid observance of State rights, for we seem to lose sight of our more vital interests and important rights as citizens of independent States, so absorbed are we in Federal politics.

Indeed, the latter override everything else, and if a *man is a candidate for Justice of the Peace, his capacity for the office is likely never called in question, while his opinion of the Tariff, or some other matter in connection with Federal politics, equally important to his position, is sure to be called forth.* And, speaking of a united South, he would say that he could not conceive why there should be two parties in it. The great Whig party is dead, and of itself, or its creed, he desired now to say nothing. He had with it in its days of strength some jousts in honorable warfare; it could boast of bold and able leaders—men worthy of a foeman's steel. With the death of that party he anticipated a united South. He never dreamed that the clap-trap of Know-Nothingism would be taken up in the South no more than that the people of the South would honor Governor Kossuth with public ovations. They did not, and in this he was not disappointed; but he was disappointed that any portion of the Southern people should rally to the standard of Know-Nothingism—a spawn the most forbidding of fanaticism. If the immigration of foreigners, or the interference of foreigners at elections, in Philadelphia, or New-York, or Boston, clashed with the interests of the native citizens in those places, and that this organization was deemed necessary to prevent such immigration, and put down such interference, there was, certainly, no necessity for it where the alleged evil did not exist, in Mississippi, for instance, where foreign immigration is scarcely noticeable, and where the foreign vote, as that of naturalized citizens is called, cannot affect the merest local election. In pointing this out to some friends of his in this State who had joined the Order, the reply was, "Oh, but we want to assist our friends in the Northern States, where the evil is felt, to put it down."

Now this was the thing, above all others, which he, Col. D., most deprecated—this, *of the citizens of any one State interfering in the State rights of another.* If we are to have peace, this system must be frowned down, and a strict non-interference with State rights be mutually and reciprocally observed throughout the Union.

Let this be adhered to, and he could see nothing to prevent our free system of Government—a Government of co-equal and co-independent States, each one acting in its own sphere and not passing beyond it; whilst the foreign affairs of the confederacy, and such other matters as properly pertained to it, were conducted by the Federal Government—from extending itself over the continent, nay, over the civilized globe, carrying in its train the blessings of free trade, general peace, and universal fraternization. A realization, indeed, of the millenium for which benevolent men pray, and of which enthusiasts dream!

While he believed such to be the capacity of our Government, if wisely administered, and the rights of the States guaranteed by the Constitution strictly adhered to and observed, for Territorial extension and increase, he had no hesitation in saying that, without such an observance of State rights and of the guarantees of the Constitution, the Union is already too large, and the sooner it is dissolved the better—and if driven out of it, we will carry the Constitution with us as a part at least of our patrimony, and as a token of our reverence for its founders.

The original Federalists, who were men of strong minds and vigorous intellects, were in favor of a strong Central Government, and opposed to the addition of any Territory to that of the original thirteen States. Their premises granted, their conclusions were correct, for, without the Constitutional security of State rights guaranteed to the several States, he thought a confederacy of thirteen States was more than a Government of centralizing influences could well manage.

The speaker then went into an elaborate enumeration of the auxiliaries to her Constitutional rights which the South should evoke to secure *her* just position and independence, first of which was a sound Southern education, and he incidentally complimented the efforts of Professor Green who, with his pupils, was present, for his efforts in this behalf. He had strong reliance on the rising generation of the South, and on the patriotism of our Southern matrons. Without virtue and intelligence no republic can exist; and he invoked the Southern mothers to instill both into the susceptible minds of their sons. He closed his address with a well turned compliment to the ladies present, by many of whom he was personally greeted as he passed through the hall.

Charles Mathews on Pecuniary Crisis.—Charles Mathews made a speech in Boston last week, in which he said: "I am somewhat unlucky in timing my visits to America. In 1838, some nineteen years ago, I first crossed the Atlantic and popped upon a pecuniary crisis in New-York, and now in 1857 I have had the luck to pop upon another. It seems as if my presence were doomed to bring a panic with it, (great laughter,) but I am happy to find at any rate that it has not had the effect of frightening you out of the theatre. (Laughter and applause.) Indeed, ladies and gentlemen, I think the best thing you can do is to come into it as often as possible, and to divert your mind for an hour or two from the cares of real life. In times of difficulty, so far from its being an expensive luxury, the theatre is about the cheapest mode you can adopt of passing your leisure moments. (Laughter.) During one of our hardest Winters in London a poor man was observed almost every night, to the surprise of the money-taker, paying his threepence to the gallery of the Surry Theatre. At last, out of curiosity, he got into conversation with him. 'How is it,' said he, 'that you, who appear to be a very poor man, can afford to come and pay your money here night after night, when one would think you had barely enough to keep life and soul together at home?' 'That's it,' said he, 'I come here out of economy.' (Laughter.) 'It's the cheapest way I can spend my evening. At home I must burn fire and candle, and have something to eat and drink for myself and friend, and at an expense of two or three shillings at the least, while here I get warmed, lighted, lodged and amused, with plenty of good company around me, and all for threepence.' There was philosophy in this, ladies and gentlemen, and I recommend it to your serious consideration. (Much laughter.)"

The Boston Theatre Corporation find hard times to get along. They have a debt of $205,000, and it is proposed to sell the Melodeon estate and create a new Corporation.

A Case of Lynch Law in Tennessee—Murder, Robbery, Hanging, &c.

The Memphis papers have the following [illegible]:

The trial of Baker for the murder of Foust, on the Cumberland mountain, has been the occasion of no little excitement, from first to last, in that region of country. There are many features connected with this affair of a painfully thrilling character, and more than usually novel. It will be recollected that the body of the deceased was found a little off the road, near a point called the cross of the roads, in an advanced stage of decomposition. The body of his horse was also found near by, mingling its dust in common with his ill-fated master with the dust of the earth. The man had been inhumanly murdered, and the horse, to prevent his neighing, had been carefully muzzled and tied to a tree, where he starved to death.

The body of the deceased was recognized as that of a man named Foust, who had been in the habit of making annual visits to that country and who was generally believed to be a dealer in counterfeit money. It was ascertained beyond a doubt that the deceased, in company with two other men, spent the night at the house of Baker, as he passed through, though Baker denied at first all knowledge of such a man. Baker was arrested and brought to trial. One of the traveling companions of the deceased comes forward and divulges the plot which resulted in his death. It was known to Baker that Foust had a considerable amount of good money, as well as a supply of counterfeit. At a convenient time previous to his departure in the morning, Baker concocts a plan with the two companions of deceased to murder and rob him, the witness averring that he objected, and was forced to acquiesce. Baker told deceased, as he prepared to depart, that he would buy a lot of counterfeit money from him, but he would have to go to some of his neighbors to procure the means, and would meet him at the cross-roads. The deceased agreed to wait, and did wait. Baker came, and the parties repaired to a secluded place adjoining the road, and deceased sat upon a log, and was counting out the money, when witness, who occupied a position near them, heard a blow, and turned away to avoid the scene. Subsequently Baker and his companion told him that the work was done, and induced him to accept $100 of the spoils.

There were other circumstances which were calculated to fasten the guilt on Baker. One was the finding of a knife near the body, the blade of which fitted the wound, and which was proven to have been Baker's, and indeed has his name scratched upon the handle.

Baker was found guilty in the Circuit Court, and appealed. He was brought to this city on [illegible] last, and is now in jail here.

Previous to his removal great apprehensions of an attempt to rescue him were entertained, and the jail was regularly guarded. The Sparta *Times* of the [illegible] gives the following account of a counter movement, resulting, no doubt, from this apprehension:

Our town was the scene of a most intense excitement on this day, (Friday,) by the arrival of some two hundred and fifty armed men from the surrounding counties, (principally from Overton,) for the purpose of executing summary punishment upon James Baker. About 10 o'clock the armed men came pouring into town, with rifles, shot-guns, pistols, and other weapons, and by 12 o'clock, the town presented a scene of confusion and excitement such as has never been witnessed in the State since its foundation. The streets and public square were thronged most densely, and there seemed to be a settled determination in the crowd to execute Baker at all hazards, and the rope was purchased and fixed to a limb of a tree near the Jail. At [illegible] o'clock the crowd moved towards the Jail, when Court adjourned and Judge Goodall, and most of the Bar repaired to the Jail porch, where they met the vast multitude. Col. E. L. Gardenhire first addressed the assembled crowd in a very impressive and eloquent speech in behalf of law and order, in which he beseeched his old friends and associates of his youth, amongst whom he had been reared, to stay their hand of vengeance. His speech was well received, and must have had a powerful effect upon the populace, in quelling the deep-seated feeling of vengeance. Judge J. L. Goodall next appeared, and gave the crowd a most impressive speech, replete with sentiments for Law and Order, and to the sacred institutions of our country.

The gallant J. W. McHenry, Esq., of Overton County, was called for and appeared before the audience and gave them a speech of half an hour, in which he appealed to the citizens, in words eloquent and sublime to observe Law and Order, and to stay the hand of Mob Law, as they loved their country, their homes, and the laws of their country. We cannot do justice to the speakers upon this occasion, who are entitled to the lasting gratitude of their countrymen for staying the hand of Mob Law in our midst.

The speaking over, the citizens dispersed in quiet, and Baker was immediately hurried off to Nashville.

It is due to state that it was supposed that Baker's friends intended to release him, which caused the excitement.

Affairs in Liberia.—Rev. John Seys, just returned from Africa, writes to the Colonization Society's agent a statement of facts touching the recent reports of famine among the immigrants in Liberia. Mr. Seys says:

"This scarcity arose from two causes—first, the failure, in part, of the rice crop of the former year, so that there was not enough to last the population until the new crop came in; and, secondly, the undeniable fact that the Liberians are not, to the extent they may be, an agricultural people. They can, and do, make money faster by traffic and trade than by farming, and depend too much on the native population for raising breadstuffs. But, my dear Sir, this scarcity of 1856–'57 will prove a blessing, and not a curse. The people are fully realizing that the soil of their noble country contains treasures more durable than the fluctuations of commerce; and I am well persuaded that they will learn wisdom from experience, and such scarce times for breadstuffs will hardly occur again.

As to our interior settlements, and others which may be found remote from the inducement and temptations to trade, the people can never know want while the seasons are regulated by a kind Providence, and the hoe and the spade and the plough are at work."

Collision on the New-York and Erie Road—Several Killed and Wounded.

An accident occurred on the New-York and Erie road last night, of which we have not full particulars, owing to the disposition of some persons connected with the road to conceal the matter from the press. The particulars, as near as we can learn, are as follows: The emigrant train West, ran into freight train No. 3, East, a little west of Hornellsville, about midnight, and several persons were killed and wounded. It is said that the accident was directly attributable to the carelessness of the train master, who dispatched one train when he knew the other was coming this way. It may be true, and it may not.—*Buffalo Republic, 17th.*

The Murder of the "Limerick Boy" in Boston.—The *Advertiser* of yesterday says: George L. Sutton, mate of the schooner *Caroline E. Johnson*, Henry L. Sutton, his brother, and Sylvanus L. Beebe, Captain of the schooner *Garota*, went to the Worcester railroad station together on Saturday to redeem a ticket to New-York which Henry L. Sutton had bought, having intended to go to that city on Saturday evening, but afterwards changing his mind. Returning from the station-house through High-street, they entered the yard of house No. 44, kept as a boarding-house by Mrs. Margaret Fagan, and engaged in unseemly acts before a window where women were seated. John Donovan, one of the boarders in the house, went out to remonstrate with them and ask them to go away, when he received a blow from Henry L. Sutton, who, as well as his companions, was quite intoxicated. John Hilton, a sporting character, known as the "Limerick boy," who lived opposite, went out to the assistance of Donovan, and the fight became general between the five. Henry L. Sutton drew a knife, at which Donovan fled for a short distance, but was pursued and stabbed by Henry L., and then ran into the kitchen bleeding profusely. He had received three wounds, one deep one in the right armpit, one in the abdomen, and a slight one in the head. He was attended by Dr. W. J. Whitney, and was soon conveyed to the hospital, where he lingered in great pain through the night. Last evening, however, he was quite comfortable, with a flattering prospect of recovery.

After Donovan was stabbed the attacking party fled, but were pursued by Hilton, who followed Henry L. Sutton down on Liverpool wharf. Here Sutton turned and demanded what Hilton wanted. He replied, "To whip the man that stabbed my cousin." Sutton said that the same knife that stabbed Donovan should stab him, and inflicted a blow upon him with the knife, which entered his neck and passed down into his lungs. Hilton was taken into an apothecary's store in the neighborhood, but died from hemorrhage in about twenty minutes.

The Revulsion and the Government.—The Government is taking measures to ascertain the effect of the revulsion upon the foreign commerce of the country and upon the consumption of imported goods. With this end in view, the Collectors of the Customs have been instructed to get the opinions of intelligent merchants upon the probable amount of importations for the next twelve or eighteen months, the probable change in the price of the more important articles of import, and also the probable amount of goods now in warehouse that will be withdrawn for consumption during the residue of the current fiscal year, with any other information that may bear upon the subject. The Secretary of the Treasury wishes this information in order to aid him in the preparation of the usual estimates to Congress.—*National Intelligencer.*

Difficulty with Hayti.—Information having been received at the State Department of the oppressive incarceration of two American citizens—a ship-master and his mate, we believe—by the authorities of the Haytien Republic, the Department has made a requisition on the Navy Department for a vessel of war to sail immediately to Cape Haytien for the purpose of investigating the circumstances. All the available vessels of the Navy being now employed in watching the filibusters in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean sea, it will probably be some little time before the requisition can, at the earliest, be complied with. The charge on which the two Americans were imprisoned, is said to be the false one of having knowingly passed a two-dollar counterfeit Haytien bill.—*Nat. Intel.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 15, 17 to 20.

SUPREME COURT—Special.—Nos. 109, 6, 73, 74, 47, 112, 101, 150, 165, 166, 168, 197, 211, 212, 221, 224, 229, 236, 258, 260.

SUPERIOR COURT—Circuit—Part I.—Nos. 111, 316 to 329. Part II.—Nos. 1543, 1096, 1366, 1560½, 1654, 1567, 1568, 1569½, 1582 to 1588.

SUPERIOR.—Nos. 43, 62, 209, 77, 369, 49, 27, 88, 183, [illegible] 234, 218, 225, 208, 276, 369, [illegible] 261, 334, 341, 343, [illegible] 341, 231, 392, 609 to 610, 612 to 616.

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 1658, 1519, 1582, 1166, 1773 to 1777, 1779, 1360, 1361, 1386, 1610. Part II.—1746, 1750 to 1756, 1757 to 1771, 1094, 1800, 1783.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Judge Betts.

Benjamin M. Whitlock et al. vs. The Bark [illegible].—This was a motion to open a default taken against the claimants for failing to serve an answer. It appeared that after the time to answer had run out the libelants filed an amended libel, but no order or notice to answer the amended libel was ever entered or served on the libelant's proctors, and the Court ordered the default to be set aside for irregularity with costs.

For the motion—Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict. In opposition—Messrs. H. & S. H. Andrews.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—Oct. 20.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

S. P. Townsend vs. The Empire Stone Dressing Company.—This was the suit in relation to furnishing the stone for Dr. Townsend's new house in Fifth-avenue. The facts have before been given in the TIMES. Yesterday Judge ROOSEVELT rendered his decision, refusing to continue the injunction against the defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Weore & Raynes vs. Hagemeyer.—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

Mary Ann Graham vs. Owen Donnigan.—Case settled.

The American Benefit Building Association vs. James Candler and Others.—Mortgage to be canceled; recovery of excess paid denied.

John Myers, Public Register, &c., vs. John A. Mackasie.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer to complaint.

Austin West vs. Wm. Withers and James Cagner.—Motion for new trial granted; costs to abide event.

Briggs and another vs. Gaunt and another.—Order for security on former order discharged if respondents so elect.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Oct. 20.

Before Justices Osborn and Flandreau.

Although the calendar was large—36 prison cases, 3 adjourned cases, and 26 bail cases, 65 in all—the Court was in session only two hours. The shysters did not impede the progress of business as they did at the last previous session. "We get along a good deal better without them," said Judge OSBORN, "and I think there is more justice done." Nineteen cases were dismissed on account of the non-appearance of the complainants, and a great many were adjourned.

William Peterson, colored, was tried on a charge of stealing property worth $34 75 from Francis Dill, Aug. 17. The offence was a grand larceny, but by consent of the District-Attorney it was tried at this Court. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Mary A. Callahan had assaulted and beaten Sarah E. Swiloch, Oct. 17. She acknowledged it with tears in her eyes. *Judge Osborn*—How long have you been in prison, Mary? Ever since this complaint was entered? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, well, she's been punished enough, I guess. You can go, Mary. *Prisoner*—Thank you, Judge. I hope I'll never trouble your Honor again.

Here a large number of prisoners were dismissed. "We're getting through with the prison cases early this morning," remarked Judge OSBORN.

Thomas McGuire, a boy, stole from Eliza Buckridge, Oct. 15, some gold brooches, ear-rings, and other jewelry, worth altogether $3. *Judge Flandreau*—How old are you? *Prisoner*—Sir? *Judge Flandreau*—How old are you? *Prisoner* (sobbing)—Sixteen, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty, and sentence you to the House of Refuge.

Mary McGuire, with a doleful countenance, complained of her husband, Patrick, by whom she had four children, to whose support and her own he contributed nothing. He often gave her a flogging, and beat her severely Oct. 16. *Judge Flandreau*—What do you want to beat your wife for? *Prisoner*—Didn't beat her. *Judge Flandreau*—Yes you did, and this isn't the first time either. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty of this assault and battery on your wife, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months.

Thomas Stirling stole seven new books, value $8, from William Gowan's bookstore, No. 81 Centre-street, Oct. 16, and took them to John Bradburn's second-hand bookstore, No. 122 Fulton-street, where he sold them. *Clerk*—The officers all know him. *Judge Osborn*—I thought I knew him the moment he came up here. *Agent* S. P. C. Society—Do you think there is any truth in his statement, Judge? *Judge Osborn*—What does he say? *Agent*—He says he bought them in Philadelphia four weeks ago. *Judge Osborn*—Taint likely he'd keep them so long. We find him guilty. Penitentiary for three months.

James Smalley had committed a petit larceny, for which John Mahoney wanted him punished. He stole some twine from the complainant, Oct. 17. *Judge Flandreau* (sternly)—What did you steal that twine for? *Prisoner*—Don't know. *Judge Osborn*—Well, to save you the necessity of stealing for four months to come, we sentence you to the Penitentiary for that term.

"That's a bad wench," said Judge Connolly, *amicus curiæ*, (not on the bench,) as Margaret Williams, colored, was brought up to the bar to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred against her by Ann Benson, also colored. The complainant swore that Margaret attacked her with a sword, Oct. 18. *Judge Osborn*—She's been punished enough. (To the prisoner.) Go away. Go home. *Judge Flandreau*—Go home, and let this woman alone hereafter.

John W. Lent was a constable. He entered the house of Jacob Brandel, Oct. 15, to levy an execution upon his property, or collect a claim upon which a judgment had been rendered. The money was not forthcoming, and he sent for a cartman with the intention of taking some of the furniture. Madeleine Brandel, Jacob's wife, commenced removing the furniture into a private room; the constable remonstrated with her, and when she persisted took her into custody. Her husband and daughters, and she herself, then attacked the constable; they set a big dog on him, which bit him in the leg, and compelled him to flee incontinently. He procured the assistance of the Police, and had Mr. and Mrs. Brandel arrested. He said he did not want to press the charge against them, and they were discharged.

A complaint against Ellen Sullivan for keeping a disorderly house at No. 151 Worth-street, made by Lewis M. Pease, of the Five Points House of Industry, was adjourned till Thursday, at the prisoner's request.

Alexander Borrowman was charged with assaulting and beating Florian St. G. Bought, Oct. 16. The prisoner said Bought was in the act of housebreaking when he struck him. The case was adjourned till Thursday.

The case of Anthony Poerner and Joseph Margenant, charged with an assault and battery upon Sarah Morris, Oct. 12, was also adjourned to Thursday.

Frederick Fry was prosecuted by Officer John Cannon, of the Eighth Ward Police. The officer said Fry kept a house of bad repute in Thompson-street, and had interfered with him in the discharge of his duty when called to the house to preserve order. *Counsel* (to complainant)—Will you swear you did not steal some cigars from his house when you arrested him? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. Several witnesses were brought by the defence to prove that they did not see the prisoner strike the complainant. *Judge Osborn* (to counsel)—Go on. Any more testimony of that kind? If so, you had better bring them up at once and discharge the prisoner. It's all negative testimony. *Judge Flandreau* (to prisoner)—We find you guilty on this charge, and fine you $25. He has a bad face, Counsellor.

John Murphy, once a member of the old Municipal Police, was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Officer David Harrington, of the First Precinct Police. Harrington said the prisoner came up to him in the night while he was on duty at his post in Whitehall-street, Oct. 11, and commenced abusing him. He (complainant) attempted to arrest him and followed him to his own house for that purpose. Murphy assaulted him and bit his finger. The prisoner when asked what he had to say came inside the bar and addressed the Court. He said when he was a member of the old Police Force he had arrested Harrington, who had had a grudge against him ever since, and had said recently that he would [illegible] for him (Murphy) and give him a beating. When Murphy had finished his statement he was ordered outside the bar again, the Court pronounced him guilty, and suspended sentence till [illegible].

David Kinkel was charged with an assault and battery upon Henry Cook, a little boy. Henry said Kinkel struck him with a big club, Oct. 16, without provocation. Ferdinand Kinkel, a son of the prisoner, was sworn in his behalf. "Go on," said Judge OSBORN. The witness left the stand. "No," said Judge OSBORN, "Here, state what you know." The witness said the complainant and he were fighting together, and his father came out and drove the other boy off, hitting him with his cane. *Judge Flandreau*—We fine you $5, Mr. Kinkel.

Patrick McGee pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon William Nagle. He slapped his face Oct. 16. Judge Brennan wrote a note, requesting the Court to dismiss the case, or postpone it for a week. It was put off till Saturday.

Edward Murray, a hackman, took a gentleman and his two daughters from the St. Nicholas Hotel to Peck-slip, engaging to be there in time to catch the New-Haven boat, Sept. 25. When they arrived there the boat was gone, and he then drove them up to the New-Haven Railroad Depot, at Twenty-seventh-street. Arrived here, Murray charged the gentleman $4, which the latter said was exorbitant, and refused to pay it. The hackman refused to give up the gentleman's trunk unless his demand was satisfied. Officer Walter Weeks ordered him to get off the trunk, upon which he was sitting, and, when he still refused, put him off forcibly. For this, he entered a complaint of assault and battery against the officer. The complaint was dismissed.

Henry Wm. Herbert, of literary celebrity, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Samuel Whitlock, striking him with a cane Oct. 15. Sentence was suspended.

Robert Nicol, charged with stealing some flour from Mathew J. Cluff, was set at liberty.

The Court adjourned shortly after 11 o'clock.

SENATOR SUMNER.—A letter from Mr. JAMES D. HAGUE, of Albany, who is now in Europe, furnishes very agreeable intelligence respecting Hon. CHAS. SUMNER. Mr. HAGUE spent a day in company with Senator SUMNER, and thus writes respecting the state of his health: "He converses without the slightest degree of that nervousness which one might expect after reading the paragraphs in the newspapers. I doubt whether his health was ever much better, he looks remarkably well. He was on his way from Avona to Turin, and thence over the Great St. Bernard into France again, having been in Switzerland a week or two."—*Boston Traveller.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in better request at advancing prices. Pearls, $6; Pots, $6 56¼@$6 62½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

BARK—In Philadelphia 100 hhds. Quercitron were sold yesterday at $30 ⅌ ton, showing a further decline.

COFFEE—Is quiet, yet steady. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c., cash; Bahia, 10¾c.; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Continues very scarce and quiet. Prices are unsettled. Messrs. NEILL, BROS. & Co. report the Cotton movement, at all ports, of the week and the season, thus: "*Exports*—The clearances of the week are 15,000 bales, of which Great Britain will receive 13,000, and foreign ports, other than France, 2,000 bales. Since 1st September the total clearances from all ports to mail dates are 51,000 bales, distributed as follows: To Great Britain, 43,000 bales; to France, 4,000; and to other foreign ports, 4,000 bales; but, although the vessels loaded with Cotton are cleared at the Southern ports, but few of them have yet been able to get to sea, for we learn that with London credits for their disbursement accounts, several of the masters have been and are still unable to negotiate for sufficient funds to enable them to leave port. The clearances thus far to Great Britain exceed last year to same date by 24,000 bales, while to France there appears a decrease of 22,000 bales, and to other foreign ports a decrease of 5,000 bales; but the total exports to date are 3,000 bales less than last year. The taking for American consumption is very small, and some small parcels from New-England manufacturers continue to go forward on their account from Boston for sale in Liverpool. Stocks at all points sum up, at mail dates, about 148,000 bales, against 210,000 bales at same time last year, which shows a decrease of 67,000 bales. Planters will probably hold back their crop for the present, while the difficulty of disposing of it continues; so receipts may show light for some weeks, till operations are resumed in the Southern markets. *Crop*—Accounts this week are conflicting; but, on the whole, they do not read unfavorably. *Picking* is progressing, and as yet there has been no killing frost reported. Till this comes, we must again repeat that no estimate, on any sure basis, can be formed of the extent of this year's crop.

FISH—The demand is tame, and prices are feebly sustained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more sought after, but at easier prices. Sales 11,500 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 60@4 75
Extra State	4 85@5 15
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 60@4 80
Superfine Ohio	4 70@4 80
Fancy Ohio	4 90@5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85@6 50
Extra Ohio	5 15@6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 05@5 15
Extra Genesee	5 50@7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50@8 50

Canadian appears in limited demand at easier rates; sales 570 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 10@$6 60 ⅌ bbl. Southern Flour is again dull and lower. Sales, 1,130 bbls. good mixed to choice extra, at $5 40@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 50@$4 75 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 100 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 45; 20 half boxes do. do. $1 45; 50 boxes Bunch do. $2 35; 100 half boxes do. do. $1 15; 50 qr. boxes do. do. 60c.; 25 kegs Grapes, 90c. Terms cash, and 4 months.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand,—especially Southern, for which full prices are obtainable,—the supply being limited. Western is plentier and cheaper. Sales, 62,000 bushels, including good white Canadian at $1 35; choice white Western at $1 40; red Western at $1 05@$1 10; good ordinary to prime white Southern $1 20@$1 30; fair to choice red do. at $1 20@$1 30, and damaged Southern at $1@$1 25 ⅌ bushel. By auction, 300 bags damaged Southern were sold at 60c.@$1 06, cash. Corn brisker, but is decidedly lower. Sales 42,000 bush. at 70c. for mixed Western; 73c. for yellow Southern; and 81c.@77c. for White do. ⅌ bush.—800 bush. Rye brought 80c. ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are in demand and are worth 42c.@45c. for Western; 46c.@48c. for State, 40c.@45c. for Jersey; and 34c.@39c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says: "A gentleman was here Friday from the centre of the State, wishing to purchase a cargo of grain. He had the currency with him, drawn from his own bank on his note for thirty days, in the old-fashioned legitimate style. The money was, of course, from a suspended institution, but 'as good as the wheat.' Farewell to New-York exchange and its nuisances. Nothing like the actual currency, although our produce men have been in the habit of buying and selling by thousands daily without seeing a dollar of currency for weeks together."

BUFFALO BREADSTUFF MOVEMENT, OCT. 18 AND 19.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	10,530	1,788
Wheat, bush	262,840	125,521
Corn, bush	71,985	4,536
Oats, bush	45,560	5,056
Rye, bush	606	—
Barley, bush	310	—

HAY—Is plentier, is less inquired for, and is cheaper. Farmers are now sending in their supplies as quick as possible, being desirous, as much to realize as to anticipate unfavorable weather. The demand is restricted both for shipment and for local use. The range of prices is from 45c.@70c. for bale, and 60c.@95c. for loose, ⅌ 100 lbs. Salt Hay is quoted at from 45c.@55c. ⅌ 100 lbs., with very limited receipts and sales. Straw is more abundant and is obtainable at from $2 25@$4 25 for bundled, ⅌ 100 sheaves, and 62½c.@67½c. for loose, ⅌ 100 lbs. The demand is moderate. At Portland, on the 16th inst., new loose Hay was quiet, at $11@$12 ⅌ ton, and bale at $12@$14. At Boston, on the 19th inst., the week closed dull, and prices have declined since our last. The transactions have been confined to small sales of Eastern, at $11@$13 ⅌ ton, cash. At Providence, on the 19th inst., the market was steady and firm for Loose Hay, at $13@$17 ⅌ ton; Bale Hay, $16@$20, and Straw $9@$11. At Baltimore, on the 19th inst., the market ruled very firm. Bale Hay had been in good demand during the week, at $16@$18 ⅌ ton. Loose Hay has also sold very readily at $12@$15 ⅌ ton. Straw was scarce and in good demand. Prices had advanced since our last. Sales had been made at $17@$18 ⅌ ton for Rye, and $10@$12 for Wheat. At Richmond, on the 19th inst., the sales during the week had been small, at $1@$1 12½ ⅌ cwt. from store. At Charleston, on the 19th inst., the market was dull, but firmly held at 80c. ⅌ cwt. There had been no sales of moment during the week. A cargo of North River, from New-York, had arrived on the 13th, but had not yet been offered in the market. At Savannah on the 16th inst., the arrivals of Hay upon an already well stocked market had caused a decline in the price. We report the sale of a cargo of Northern at 95c. The stock of Eastern is good, and two additional cargoes are *in transitu*. A cargo is now upon the market, but a bid equal to the expectations of holders cannot be had. We omit quotations as they would be nominal. At Memphis, on the 13th inst., new Hay continued scarce, and in fair demand at $1 75 ⅌ cwt.; the sales had been small and unimportant. At New-Orleans, on the 12th inst., the market closed brisk for the week, but generally at a decline from our previous quotations. Since our last sales had been made of 4,000 bales Northern at $21@$22 ⅌ ton; 50 bales English at $30; 300 bales Western at $26@$27 50; 100 bales do., part damaged, at $22 50, and 2,100 bales do., in store, at a decline from regular prices, supposed to be at $25 ⅌ ton.

HIDES—Dull and drooping; prices irregular.

HOPS—Are selling slowly at 6c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Quiet and nominal.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Inactive and languid.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and (nominally) $1 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in slack demand, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 25c.@35c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@40c. ⅌ gallon. Sales by auction: 40 hhds. Cuba at 22½c.@24c., and 17 bbls. Inferior Sugar House Syrup at 17½c. cash, ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine are essentially unaltered. Resin is depressed—lower, and somewhat unsettled, including Common at $1 [illegible] $1 35 ⅌ 310 lbs.

OILS—Linseed is in moderate request at 65c.@67c., cash, ⅌ gallon. The supply is fair, and most holders are willing sellers. Other kinds are dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and lower. Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $21 50@$21 25 for Mess, and $17@$17 25 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 10½c.@11c. for Hams, and 8½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon, 11c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Lard continues heavy and unsettled. The transactions since our last embrace 125 bbls. common to choice, at 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Beef is quiet and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 155 bbls., in lots, at $12@$14 for repacked Western Mess, and $14 25@$15 for extra Western do., $13 for new Country Mess, and $10 for do. do. prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $22@$23 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@17c. for Ohio; 16c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@24c. for prime to choice do. ⅌ lb. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Continues quiet and languid, at $3 25@$4 for inferior to choice ⅌ 100 lbs. Sales by auction: 96 tcs. damaged at $1 37½@$3 25, cash, ⅌ 100 lbs. Some 500 tcs. are reported as having been shipped from first hands, chiefly to the West Indies, within a few days.

CHARLESTON RICE MARKET, Oct. 17.—The market has shared the general depression of every other article—and the demand been such that scarcely over 250 tcs. have changed hands during the week—prices ranging from 3½c.@3¾c. Receipts of the week 438 tierces; exports in same time 275 tierces; on shipboard not cleared (principally of the old crop for European ports) 638 tierces. ROUGH RICE—Owing to the prevailing adverse winds, only 2,400 bushels have been received during the week and been sent to the mills.

SAVANNAH RICE MARKET, Oct. 16.—There has been some demand for Rice and sales made, but the purchaser failing to make negotiations for payment, was compelled to annul the contract. It was apprehended that the spring tides would injure the crop, but we learn from a reliable source that it will only be delayed. We hear of no receipts or exports this week.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at steadily improving rates. Sales 750 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

TIMBER—The Savannah *Republican*, of the 16th inst., says: "The receipts of timber during the week have been unusually light, the little which has arrived is not sought after. The derangement in monetary affairs bears as heavily upon this article as anything else, and in the present unsettled state of business is making dealers cautious how they invest. The exports of timber and lumber for the week have been: To Pisco, S. A., 531,204; to Boston, 168,172. Total, 699,376."

TOBACCO—Buyers are disposed to purchase at easier prices, but factors are reluctant to satisfy their wants on such terms. Hence the light transactions. Sales since Friday last, 82 hhds. Virginia Primings and Lugs at 4c.@4½c.; 15 hhds. Kentucky at 14c.; with 165 seroons St. Domingo, for export, and 50 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 21c.@21½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued about the same as previously reported. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d.@3-32d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@6d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 2s. ⅌ tc.; and heavy goods 15s.@22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Philadelphia Cattle Market, Oct. 19.

The depression which has affected all other departments of trade has had a similar effect upon the beef trade, viz.: a diminution of the consumption, a falling off in the supply and demand, and a depreciation in prices. The offering of cattle this week at the yards reached about 1,200 head, only a portion of which were sold at prices ranging from $8@$10 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.,—the latter for extra quality, and with but few transactions at this figure. The butchers purchased very reluctantly, as the prices of hides and rough fat have very materially fallen off.

Cows and Calves continue quite dull, but prices are about the same as last week. About 200 head were offered and partly sold.

Fresh cows from $30@$35 each.
Fresh cows (extra quoted) $40@$45 each.
Springers $25@$30.
Dry cows $20@$30.

The arrivals at Phillips' Union Drove Yard for the week were 2,250 hogs, which were disposed of at prices ranging from $8@$9 50 ⅌ 100 lbs., as in quality.

Large Receipts of Grain.

From the Buffalo Courier.

A fair wind on Saturday has brought into port a large fleet of grain vessels, mostly from Chicago. Our marine list shows the receipts of wheat to have been 368,154 bushels, corn 95,801 bushels, and oats 68,000 bushels, making a total of 531,955 bushels, which is the largest receipts of any one day this season.

From the published clearances in the Chicago papers, there are still over 300,000 bushels of wheat afloat from that port for Buffalo, most of which is now due, and may be in within a day or two should the wind prove favorable. The receipts at Chicago from the interior continue large, and we may yet look for liberal receipts of wheat at this port from now to the close of navigation.

Our market on Friday and Saturday exhibited a marked improvement, and larger sales were effected and at better prices than for several days previous.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ITALIAN IN any kind of service, as cook, steward, waiter, &c. He has accompanied families in Europe, and has served many years in an American family here; speaks French and English besides his own language, and can be usefully employed in any branch of service in a private family, as well as in a hotel. He has the best testimonials and references, especially from his last employer. Address F. C., No. 436 3d-av., room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELLENT and trustworthy woman, for general housework; she thoroughly understands her business; has a little girl twelve years old whom she would like to take with her, is a steady, faithful person, who studies the interests of her employer; wages no object; will go into the country. Her daughter is a neat, smart child. Can be seen at No. 209 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid; willing to take care of children; is a good sewer; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged, at No. 63 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID OR seamstress, or both, by an Italian woman; she understands embroidery and irons most finely. The highest references can be given by her last employer, in whose family she has been engaged for a term of years. Address L. C., No. 436 3d-av., room No. 8. No objection to go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and assist in one washing and ironing, as chambermaid and waitress, one who understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City references. Can be seen from 9 until 4 o'clock. Call at No. 211 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTEEL WOMEN, WITH excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one does the cooking, washing and ironing, or regular cooking in a boarding-house; thoroughly understands meats and poultry, assists in the washing; wages $8; the other as nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; wages $6. Call at No. 316 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry; wishes the Hudson River route; has good reference; can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 22 James-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is willing to go out by the day, week or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Satisfactory reference given. Call for two days at No. 130 East 19th-st., a few doors from 3d av.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, RESPECTABLE, English Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid. Can be seen till engaged at No. 291 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHMAN, who speaks English well, as waiter or valet in a private family; understands his business perfectly; can give the best of City references. Apply to S. M., No. 174 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, TWO rooms, with breakfast and tea, in a strictly private family. Location must be west of Broadway, and above 14th-st. Rooms to be well furnished and price moderate. Address N., office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable Protestant woman; she understands dressmaking in all its forms, and is a good plain sewer; she has no objections to go to the country. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 214 6th-av.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO GET A SITUATION for a nurse who is willing to do light chamberwork, and is very fond of an infant. Apply at her present employer's, No. 1 1st-place, South Brooklyn, near Hamilton-avenue Ferry.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS OR lady's maid, by a respectable Protestant woman; can cut and fit children's dresses, and understands all kinds of plain sewing; would like to go the South. Apply at her present employer's, No. 20 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as first class waitress; would do chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist with children; has got the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference; call for two days at No. 390 Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY WOMAN, a situation as wet nurse. Best of references given, if required. Call at No. 134 East 12th-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a respectable private family, or as nurse and chambermaid. Good City reference. Call or address No. 219 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country, by a respectable young woman, to do waiting and chamberwork, or washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron, or would fill a laundress' place; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., cor. 23d-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation, where to do chamberwork and sewing; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 161 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A respectable young married woman, in some respectable family. Call for two days at No. 198 Avenue C, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid. Call, for two days, at No. 126 Washington-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as accomplished cook; would assist in the washing if required; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 12th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; an American girl for chambermaid or housework; an experienced Protestant nurse and seamstress; several colored servants; and a number of Catholic girls, whose references for character, qualifications, deportment and periods of long service, are unequalled, and entitle them to the patronage and encouragement of all ladies desirous of employing faithful and trustworthy domestics. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, to do general housework; one is a good cook, and a good washer and ironer and an excellent baker; the other as chambermaid, and seamstress and waiter. They have no objections to go in the country. The best of reference can be given from their last place. Call at No. 71 Henry-st., fourth floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE AGED ENGLISHMAN and wife (with no incumbrance,) residing in the country, would like to take charge of a house in the City of New-York or Brooklyn, for some respectable family, through the Winter season; no compensation required; very respectable references if requested. Address L. O. PARMER, No. 329 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, SISTERS, situations in the City or country; one to do the cooking, baking, washing and ironing of a private family; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and do the regular waiting and chamberwork. Wages $6 each, if in one family. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for one or two days. Best of City references.

WANTED—TO SOUTHERNERS.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE lady wishes a situation as housekeeper to go South or to California, or as seamstress, as she understands all kinds of sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses, &c.; the best of City references can be given. Apply at the Employment Society, No. 2 Amity-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, Scotch Protestants; one as first-rate cook and baker; the other as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or general housework, in a small family; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 175 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as professed cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 471 6th-av., in the fancy store, between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY ONE who understands his business; has no incumbrance, and has the best of recommendations. Any family requiring a trustworthy servant will hear of one by applying to M. M., No. 628 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., in the saddlery store.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT WOMAN DESIRES A situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference as to capability and character given; can be seen for two days at No. 276 1st-av., corner 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as nurse, to take the charge of a baby from its birth, or nurse and seamstress; one who understands cutting out and fitting children's clothes. The best of City reference. Address No. 71 West 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing, or would have no objection to go as laundress; is fully competent to fill the above situations; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 229 33d-st., west of the 9th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City references. Inquire at No. 71 West 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT German woman as chambermaid or nurse; is neat in person, of pleasing address, and can come well recommended. Also, by a young Scotch woman, to do the housework in a small family. Has best City references. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as a good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and has no objection to do general housework, in a small private family, with good reference. Apply at No. 345 West 26th-st., between the 10th and 11th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION as seamstress, (or to wait upon a lady,) for an excellent girl who has lived four years in her family. She can be seen at No. 15 Lexington-av. An early application desired.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELLENT and trustworthy woman for general housework, who thoroughly understands her business; can produce the best of testimonials as to character. Wages no object, but a steady home required. Would go to the country. Call for two days at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a steady, competent woman; is a good baker, understands meats and poultry, soups and pastry; also to do light work by her daughter, a tidy girl of 18, call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book-store. Has good City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls (sisters,) to do the whole work of a family; also by a Protestant nurse; can bring up a child from its birth; five years' reference can be given. Apply for two days at No. 14 3d av., Bible House, where employers have nothing to pay.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE American woman, who understands it in all its branches; no objections to the City or country; would take charge of a farmer's house; understands milk and butter. Call, for two days, No. 54 Prince-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing or plain sewing. Can be seen at the house of her present employer where she has lived over two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 West 41st-st., 6th av.

WANTED—TWO NEAT, INTELLIGENT COLORED girls want situations; one as laundress or chambermaid, the other as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine ironing, fluting, &c.; they are willing and able to do their work; good reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as professed cook; makes good bread and pastry of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; will be found anxious to give satisfaction; likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT first-class servants, both colored and white, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, and to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 14th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; she understands the care of children from their birth, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call for one week at No. 45 Madison-st., room No. 5, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, OR AS chambermaid and waiter, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference; is a neat sewer; lived two years in her last place; would go a short way in the country. To be seen until suited at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress or as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by two very competent American girls, with good city reference. Call at No. 93 4th-st., north of Charles-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY AS chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 243 8th av., north of 18th st.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED YOUNG man wants a situation as waiter; understands his business perfectly; no objection to a respectable boarding house. Call at 129 Waverley-place, where he now lives.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing. Call for 2 days at No. 2 Astor-place. Good reference from her last place.

WANTED.—A COLORED CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, having been for nine years with her present employer, desires a situation. Inquire at No. 44 East 35th st., near Madison-av., 2 to 4 o'clock Friday and Saturday.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress and children's nurse, or light chamberwork and sewing. Apply at No. 165 31st av., rear of 14th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as chambermaid and laundress; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 144 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SWISS LADY, A SITUATION in a family in New-York to teach the Piano or Singing and to speak French, in exchange for a comfortable home. Apply at No. 36 Union-square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly. The best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 209 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE, by a capable reliable Protestant woman, Scotch, can take charge of a baby if required, and bring it up with the bottle if required. Apply at No. 248 Monroe-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WELL experienced, a situation as nurse, or as nurse to wait on an invalid lady; is well recommended by the first families in the City. Apply to No. 7 Union-court.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN a store of any description. Understands book-keeping; will bind himself to learn a good trade. Address W. Y. C., at this office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse, with a fresh breast of milk. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 East 29th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do the work of a small family. Call at No. 12 Laurens-st. [illegible] Saturday and Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress; is also a good embroiderer; unqualified reference can be given as to character, honesty, &c. Call at the office of Dr. BURNS, No. 295 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL WISHES a situation as chambermaid, or to assist; will work for reasonable wages for the first month. Call at No. 7 Eldridge-st., for J. E. M.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN wishes to obtain a situation as good plain cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 182 East 24th st., for 2 days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHES to go out by the day or week to work; she understands dressmaking and boys' clothing; has good City reference. Address No. 36 Jane-st., corner of 4th.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; or as nurse and do sewing; would do the general housework of a small family. Good reference given. Call at No. 130 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman is desirous of a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City reference as to competency and character given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 256 1st-av., corner of 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant young man; can give the best City and country references, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Address J. J., at this office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND WILLING girl, a desirable situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and highly recommended; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 176 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, or as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen, for two days, at her present place, No. 107 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for children and make ladies' dresses; or to do chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference can be given; call at No. 41 Rutgers-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would assist with the washing and ironing in a private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 10 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one as an excellent cook; has no objection to do part of the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Call at No. 330½ Bleecker-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT young woman, a place in a first class private family as cook; the very best of City reference; call at No. 13 Union-court, corner University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; is capable of taking the entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days, at 214 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough dressmaker, plain sewer and hair-dresser. Would work by the day or week. City reference. Call at 113 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man that can produce recommendations from his last employer, having been with him for two years. Address P. H., Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; is very attentive to and fond of children, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as waiter, or chambermaid and waiter, with City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as waiter in a private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 221 West 20th-st., in the rear.

A LADY—IS ANXIOUS TO FIND A SITUATION for a Protestant nurse of much experience; understands the care and management of an infant; can take the entire charge from its birth; has lived with some of the best families; to save trouble, none but a first-class family need call; City references given. Call at No. 6 Union-court, University-place.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF SERVANTS ARE now at No. 34 Sixth-avenue and No. 389 Bowery, near 4th st., wanting situations. Many are well recommended, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country. C. MASON.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—A LADY DESIRING TO go South wishes a situation as preceptress in a young Ladies' Seminary, or to teach French, Italian, drawing, composition and writing, or as governess in a family. Her testimonials and references are of the highest respectability. Address S. D., Box No. 2,394 New-York Post-Office.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

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This thriving Journal is peculiarly interesting this week. It contains criminal news from all parts of the world, and a description of the Thieves, Burglars, and Pickpockets, that infest our City. In the present number will be found the thrilling narrative of the Life and Exploits of Vidocq, the great French Detective; Mysterious Murder in Pennsylvania; Another Vigilance Committee in California; Abduction of a Young Girl; Murders in Troy, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and other places; Murder in Tenth-av., and Confession of the Murderer; Fresh Arrival of English Thieves, together with Correspondence from all parts of the Union, and a number of forcible editorial articles, that commend themselves to every lover of honesty and morals.

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General Agents.

SEE THE GREAT NOVEMBER NUMBER OF
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

Fifteen colored engravings. Fashions, Head-Dresses, all colored. Tinted engravings, &c. It is really magnificent, and never has been equaled by any magazine either in this country or England. The line engraving, "The Governess," is worth 50 cents. For sale by all the dealers.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

There are in this office, supposed to have been stolen, a gold watch, five silver watches, several gold chains and keys, an accepted note on the Erie Railroad Company, three cans gum arabic, marked 40 in a diamond, two boxes fine tobacco, remnants of damask linen, calico, and de laine; also, a boat load of barley, and another of oil-meal-cake. Call at No. 86 Franklin-st.

C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GRAND ASCENSION ON A WHEEL. THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE. THE AQUARIA; OR TRANSPARENT MARINE GARDENS.—This AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING at ½ o'clock, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE in "THE LADY'S DREAM." To conclude with the Comic Ballet Pantomime, entitled THE GOBLIN OF THE WOOD. THE CARLO FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. Bauer, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 600 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. Jackson, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

A CARD.—ITALIAN AND ENGLISH VOCAL Music and the Piano-forte. Signorina SPINOLA informs her friends and the public that she gives lessons in vocal music and the piano-forte at her residence, No. 31 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. Having studied under the first Italian masters, she teaches thoroughly. The highest references given. At home from 10 till 4.

THE VIOLIN, FLUTE, AND BASS VIOL taught in 12 lessons at the Musical Academy, No. 221 Bowery. Free for all young gentlemen. Apply any evening this week, or on Thursday evening at No. 37 6th-av., and private lessons on the piano, violin, flute, &c. &c. L. A. BENJAMIN.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 Broadway, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise in same proportion. Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed on purchase.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.

Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
BY ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
is now open at
THE OLD ART-UNION ROOMS,
No. 497 Broadway.

From 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.; and Evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Catalogues 12½ cents.

E. FRODSHAM, Sec.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Grand Festival in aid of the Funds of the ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THURSDAY, Oct. 22, 1857.

Afternoon and Evening Performances, comprising a most varied, elegant and miscellaneous entertainment, embracing the names of many of the most artistic celebrities of New-York.

Director of Entertainments .... Mr. F. B. Conway
Assistant Director .... Mr. G. B. [illegible]

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

Doors open at 1½ o'clock; commence with overture at 2. The laughable Farce of

MY FELLOW CLERK,

By the Dramatic Company.

Irish ballad .... [illegible]
Pas grotesque .... Prof. [illegible]

To be followed by a brilliant, diversified [illegible] by GEORGE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS, (who have, in the kindest manner, volunteered their valuable services,) embracing many of their latest novelties and choicest gems of Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

EVENING PERFORMANCE.

Doors open at 6½; to commence with the overture at 7 o'clock.

The admired comedietta of

THE DUMB BELLE,

By the Dramatic Company.

Irish ballad .... Madame [illegible]
Comic clog medley .... Prof. [illegible]

HERR CLINE

in his classical and wonderful performances on the CORDE ELASTIQUE.

After which the famous comedy, in two acts, of

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.

Stephen Plum .... Mr. F. B. Conway
Toby Twinkle .... [illegible]
Martha Gibbs .... [illegible]
Donnybrook Jig .... Misses Stella, [illegible] and Prof. [illegible]

To conclude with the new Irish farce, written by Mr. Sloan, entitled

MESMERISM;
or,
IRISH SYMPATHY.

Mike Murphy .... [illegible]
Tickets .... [illegible]

CAUTION.

The patrons of the festival are earnestly cautioned against purchasing tickets from speculators in the street.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

FRIDAY, Oct. 23.

GRAND CONCERT.

THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.

Last appearance but one in concert of

Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,

prior to her departure for the West and South.

First appearance in America of

FERI KLETZER,

first violoncellist from the Beethoven Rooms, [illegible].

THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS

will perform, for the first time in America,

THE GRAND DUET ON THE HUGUENOTS,

performed by Thalberg and Vieuxtemps.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No charge for reserved seats. Admission $1. The programme will consist of twelve brilliant pieces. Arias—"Ernani," "Linda," "Otello," "Sonnambula" .... Mlle. Frezzolini.

Don Giovanni and Tarantella .... [illegible]
Ernani and Les Arpeges .... [illegible]
Fantasia on an air by Schubert .... [illegible]

GRAND DUET ON THE HUGUENOTS,

performed by Vieuxtemps and Thalberg.

Admission $1 to all parts. Seats secured in advance without extra charge. Seats to be had at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at HALL & SON'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, on Thursday and Friday.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 21,

the wonderfully successful new comic piece,

BOREAS,

mounted with new and gorgeous scenery, transformations, tricks, changes, costumes, decorations, &c. The characters by the

RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.

The evening's entertainments to commence with

THE CONTRABANDIST,

and

EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Parquette, dress circle and boxes .... 50 cents
The tier of upper boxes (entrance on Crosby-st.) .... 25 cents
Orchestra seats .... $1 | Private boxes .... [illegible]
Children to parquette, dress circle, and boxes .... [illegible]

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall .... Sole Lessee
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Mr. F. B. Conway .... Stage Manager

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to begin with overture at 7. Third week of the

RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.

By special desire the elegant ballet of IL BIRICHINO DI PARIGI will be repeated this evening. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, 1857, the favorite ballet composed by DOMENICO RONZANI, entitled

IL BIRICHINO DI PARIGI,
(LE GAMIN DE PARIS;)

supported by the entire Ronzani Ballet Troupe. Previous to the ballet will be performed the admired comedy of

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

John Mildmay .... Mr. F. B. Conway
Mrs. Sternhold .... Mrs. F. B. Conway

Thursday—The grand Ballet of the GOLDEN HORSE, composed by Sig. D. Ronzani, will be produced for the first time in New-York, with new scenery by Geo. Heister, rich and gorgeous costumes, brilliant appointments, and supported by the entire force of the Grand Ronzani Ballet Troupe, forming a combination of artistic beauty, choreographic display and [illegible] never before attempted in America.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

GENUINE SUCCESS OF THE NEW PIECE.

Beautiful Scenery—Costumes of Loveliness.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1857,

SPLENDID MISERY.

Cast to the full strength of the company.

From the Daily Times, Oct. 20.

The splendid misery illustrated in this play is the very common one occasioned by living beyond your income, with the view of getting into good society. Such a hit as the way this is carried out on the circumstances, indeed the pictures although overcolored is not altogether without the truthful outline. The way in which the skeleton Poverty stalks into the magnificent drawing-room of Mr. Charles Glitter in spite of his superhuman efforts to keep it carefully under lock and key is instructive, and would, if the play were objective, have its weight in a moral point of view. But the author simply amuses by exposing the humiliations to which "strait" people are subjected, and in this he has succeeded.

To conclude with

A ROMANTIC IDEA.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

On and after to night the doors will open at 6½, the performance commence at 7 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21.

Continued success of Planché's great drama,

PAST AND PRESENT,

with its superb acting and beautiful effects.

A favorite afterpiece every evening.

To-morrow—Reappearance of

MR. LESTER,

and production of a new comedy, entitled

CAPRICE, OR LOVER AND HUSBAND.

This bill will combine all the great artistes.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Last night of the engagement of

MISS CUSHMAN,

who will appear in her great character of

ROMEO.

WEDNESDAY—ROMEO AND JULIET.

Romeo .... Miss Cushman | Juliet .... [illegible]
Mercutio .... Mr. C. Fisher | Nurse .... Mrs. [illegible]
Friar Lawrence .... [illegible]

MY WIFE'S DENTIST.

Messrs. Briggs, Barnett, Miss Clifton and Mrs. W. H. Smith.

Thursday—Benefit and positively last appearance of Miss CUSHMAN.

Friday—Mr. Burton will appear in the two great comic favorites, the SERIOUS FAMILY and the TOODLES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

CHATHAM-ST.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager .... A. H. Purdy.

Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, [illegible] Circle, 50 exclusive, or $1 [illegible] each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 21, will commence with

BION THE WANDERER.

After which BLACK HUGH THE OUTLAW.

To conclude with the FRENCH SPY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor .... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents | Pit .... [illegible]

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.

Will be acted for the second time, the thrilling drama of MONTE CRISTO; OR THE ROBBER OF SOCIETY. To be followed by the beautiful drama entitled

THE WILLOW COPSE.

To conclude with the last act of

THE SEA.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE,

THE GREAT FAIR

OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

This unequaled and instructive display of national Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. All the machinery is working day and evening.

DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND

is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS perform a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.

CHAMPNEY'S MOVING

PANORAMA OF THE RIVER [illegible]

will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and [illegible] P. M. on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and at 10 [illegible] M. on the other days of the week.

HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation, printing an edition of the New-York Times [illegible] Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

THE STEAM CALLIOPE

will be performed on [illegible] [illegible] intermission by the Band in the evening.

Admission to the whole, only 25 cents.

Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

EMPIRE HALL.

No. 596 Broadway. Dr. KANE'S Arctic Voyages, magnificently illustrated and vividly portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the

POLAR REGIONS.

with a description by

Mr. WILLIAM MORTON,

discoverer of the open Polar Sea, Dr. KANE'S Arctic dresses, celebrated dog "Etah," rifle and other relics, on view EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH ART.

PAINTINGS IN OIL AND WATER COLORS

BY

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SEVEN

LIVING BRITISH ARTISTS.

Open from 9 A. M. to 5, and from 7 P. M. to 10. Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents. New Galleries of the National Academy of Design.

One door from Broadway, on 10th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning,—[illegible] at 12½ cents a week; mailed [illegible]

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.—Bills of all specie paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-Morrow Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship St. Louis. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 10th inst., with news three days later than was brought by the steamer at Quebec, arrived at Halifax about 11 o'clock last night. Her advices had not reached us up to the time of going to press.

The official majority vote in Kansas for Delegate to Congress has been received, and foots up as follows: For RANSOM, in Leavenworth, [illegible], Johnston, Bourbon and Dorn Counties—1,989. For PARROTT, in Douglas, Shawnee, Richardson, Breckenridge, Anderson, Lykins, Coffee and Lynn Counties—3,365. Leaving PARROTT 1,376 ahead. The Legislative vote is not yet received.

A dispatch from Washington states that official information has been received in that city, to the effect that the Kansas Constitutional Convention will positively submit the Constitution to the people for adoption or rejection.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* states that forty of the steamship *Central America's* passengers are now residing in Cuba, being prevented from leaving in consequence of the rigid quarantine laws. Such a probability was hinted at in our correspondence from the Isthmus, received by the *Northern Light*.

Eleven bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the late disastrous fire in Chicago, and it is expected that others will be found.

The mystery which enveloped the recent murder in Tenth-avenue was unveiled yesterday by the arrest of CHARLES CUNNINGHAM, who confessed that he was one of the three that made the murderous assault, that the name of the person who stabbed SWENSON was JAMES RODGERS, (a boy of 18 years,) and that the third person was STEPHEN GIVNY. Neither RODGERS, nor GIVNY have been arrested yet, and it is said that they have fled from the City. The Coroner's inquest was concluded yesterday and resulted in a verdict against RODGERS.

CHARLES MCNAMEE was discharged yesterday by the Coroner, having been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the Tenth-avenue murder of Saturday last. There was no evidence to implicate him in the affair.

The general Produce Markets were pretty active yesterday. Flour declined 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl., with more offering than buyers needed. Wheat was liberally dealt in; Southern brought full prices, while Western tended downwards. Corn was more freely offered and purchased, including mixed Western at 70c.—a further reduction of 3c.@4c. ℘ bushel. Provisions attracted very little attention and prices partially receded, closing irregularly. Groceries exhibited no important change. Cotton was also unaltered. Freights were rather quiet, and shipper's had any existing advantage.

A meeting was called for yesterday, by advertisement, at the Merchants' Exchange, for the purpose of establishing a commercial and industrial association as a preventive for the future of financial revulsions such as that which now harasses the country. The meeting was to have been organized at 4 o'clock P. M., but at that hour the assemblage, which had previously been somewhat numerous, was so hopelessly small that it was thought advisable to adjourn till a future and a more promising period.

No examination of the vouchers in the Comptroller's Office, and but a very partial inspection of the books, has been made by the Committee of the Common Council, which has it in charge to examine into the alleged frauds in the financial department of the City. It is almost impossible to ascertain accurately what, if any, defalcations have been made; in some of the departments many of the vouchers are missing. Under the provisions of the new charter for the safe-keeping of these vouchers, if carried out to the letter, there will be no such difficulty hereafter in ascertaining what moneys have been misappropriated.

The Board of Governors met yesterday, and after a somewhat stormy debate the Committee on the erection of a new wing at the Penitentiary were empowered to proceed, the report presented some time ago being received and adopted. It was also recommended that the keepers at the Penitentiary be qualified to act as special policemen, so as to meet the difficulties arising from thefts and frequent attempts to escape.

The members of the Norfolk-street Methodist Episcopal Church, at a meeting on Monday evening, resolved to dispose of their Church property and apply the funds to the erection of an edifice in the neighborhood of Murray Hill. Until Spring, however, the congregation will continue to worship at their present chapel.

There is great complaint among the livery-stable keepers that people do not ride as much as heretofore, and that those who do occasionally take a trot on the avenues have a habit of doing it on tick, while hay, oats and fodder generally are cash, and high at that. Gentlemen who have kept horses on livery, despite the advice of Mr. BEECHER, are selling them at ruinous sacrifices, or sending them into the country.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, [illegible], JOHN MURPHY, HUGH RILEY and DENNIS SULLIVAN, were each convicted of separate highway robberies, in this City, and sentenced to ten years each in the State Prison, with hard labor. The Recorder remarked, in sentencing them, that he did not think that excessive punishments answered their object—that the culprits, by the reaction of sympathy, were likely to be pardoned before any long term of imprisonment had been endured. He, therefore, in such cases, pronounced the lowest term of punishment allowed by law, which was ten years' imprisonment, and, as no sympathy in such cases would be excited, it was probable that highway robbers so sentenced would serve out their term.

Yesterday the 69th Regiment, New-York State Militia had a grand review and parade. The event was signalized by the presentation of a splendid stand of colors, the gift of the Common Council to the Regiment. The presentation was made by Mayor WOOD in front of the City Hall. His part of the ceremony was accompanied by a speech highly eulogistic of the courage, devotion and patriotism of the Irish soldiery. Col. RYAN, the officer in command, made a fitting reply. Subsequently a very pleasant reunion of the officers and a few invited guests occurred at Peteler's, No. 601 Broadway. Speeches were made by Col. RYAN, Lieut. Col. BUTLER, Alderman MONEGHAN, Brigade-Major TAYLOR, Dr. GILES, Capt. LYNCH, Capt. KIRKER, Mr. JOHN MULALLY and others. The evening passed off in a manner highly satisfactory and uninterruptedly pleasant.

The Republican Judiciary Convention met last evening, Judge COWLES presiding, and nominated WM. M. ALLEN for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and RICHARD REED for Judge of the Marine Court.

Ex-Councilman JACOB S. SMITH was nominated last evening, by the Democratic Convention, for Assemblyman for the First District.

Dr. CARNOCHAN delivered the Introductory Lecture before the Thirteenth-street Medical College last night. His subject was the "Study of Science."

Hon. N. P. BANKS last evening delivered the Anniversary Address before the American Institute, the subject being the Pursuits of Industry in Large and Crowded Cities. The audience was large.

Prospects of the Winter.

Everybody is the most complaisant creature in the world. Everybody admits that something must be done to arm the population of this City betimes, against the enemy that is coming upon them with the coming of Winter. Everybody is greatly shocked at the actual distress of twenty thousand active and industrious men and women suddenly deprived of the means of subsistence for themselves and of the faculty of supporting at least thrice their own number of human beings more feeble than they and dependent upon them. Everybody is also considerably alarmed by the notion that many of these sufferers of to-day, whose ranks, be it remembered, are recruiting every hour and rising rapidly to the proportion of an army, may become exasperated by misery into crime as the pressure of want is more keenly felt, and the sting of the frost is added to the hundred scourges of privation. But Everybody is less prompt with suggestions of relief than with expressions of sympathy and anticipations of disaster. What shall we do to mitigate all this unquestionable sorrow and to avert all this popular mischief? This is a practical question which must have a practical answer. At the first glance, a paralysis of profitable industry, which extends over the social life of *some twenty thousand families*, seems to make all remedies idle, and prostrates the enterprises by confounding the usual calculations of charity. But vast as the evil is, it must be faced and it must be assuaged, and the necessity of the case is of a nature to forbid despair. Something can be done, because something must be done.

And the history of the past encourages us with the conviction that the difficulty of the task will be found to be by no means proportionate to its imposing extent. We are not called upon, as were the citizens of Great Britain at the time of the Irish famine, to feed a nation of peasants incapable of more than one kind of industry, and oppressed into an impracticable stupidity.

In July, 1847, the Commissioners of temporary relief in Ireland distributed daily rations to 3,020,712 persons, and the stagnation of a Kingdom was afterwards relieved by an organized exodus without a parallel since the tribes of Asia drifted Westward to found new races and to people a new world.

Our work is so much less formidable than this, and our materials are so much more manageable, that it will be a shame to us indeed if we do it in a faltering fashion or to an ineffectual result.

Of the thousands who *must* be helped through the sharp straits of the next six months, a very great majority are persons perfectly competent to help themselves if they can find the opportunity of doing so. *For them, then*, we must provide work. If New-York were Paris, and Mayor WOOD were indeed the NAPOLEON he fancies himself to be, this might be done in the twinkling of an eye. For the whole City needs to be paved, and almost all its public buildings need to be rebuilt; its docks are yet to be laid out, and its wharves are a mischievous myth. Simply to do for this commercial metropolis of the western world the work which is needed to make it a decently and comfortably habitable City, would be to furnish all and more than all the unemployed laborers among us with profitable occupation for the whole of the coming year. But New-York is not Paris, and Mayor WOOD is not the third NAPOLEON, and we must drop the imaginative desirable with a sigh to take up the really practicable. The governments of the State and the City, then, have it in their power to relieve a large number of able-bodied workmen and intelligent mechanics in the most honorable and economical way. To the works of the Central Park an annual sum of $300,000 has been appropriated. The Park is now under the charge of a competent chief engineer and an accomplished superintendent, and the $150,000 which may be laid out upon it before the 1st of May, will certainly be an excellent investment for all parties concerned. There is no reason why operations should not be very soon commenced upon the site of the State Arsenal, which is to employ $300,000 more. The excavations, at least, for the new Reservoir should be forthwith begun, and a movement of circulation communicated to some portion of the $500,000 dedicated to that object. The time allotted for the architectural conception of the new City Hall has not yet expired—but surely something might be set on foot in regard to that great municipal enterprise which should make the fund reserved to it of $1,500,000 measurably applicable to the distress of the people. Of other public buildings, such as those which are imperatively demanded by the Police Service, we do not now speak more particularly; it is enough that we have here a fund of over two and a half millions, of which the expenditure may, and therefore ought to be, legitimately commenced. This is the more imperative, that by the creation of a City Scrip receivable in payment of taxes, these municipal works might be made useful in the relief of the currency as well as in the employment of the people.

But there are resources of occupation available beyond our City limits. The great West is substantially unaffected by the commercial crisis of the centres of exchange, and the great West is in want of labor. Female domestics, in especial, can hardly fail to find situations in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. We publish to-day the letter of a traveler, recently returned from that region, in which this fact is emphatically set forth; and it needs but a resolute effort on the part of a few competent persons to put our existing charitable societies in a position to facilitate the movement to the West of great numbers of young women, whose fate, if they are to be left without resources in the midst of this crowded City, it needs no prophet to foretell. Every consideration of religion and of humanity combines to make this particular measure of relief imperative and peremptory. A field opens in the same direction, too, for capable emigrants of the other sex, and we cannot doubt that hardy and intelligent Americans will prefer an honest warfare with the prairie, promising a victory of peace and plenty, to the filibustering flag and the "sympathizing" rifle which are urged upon their attention by some of our contemporaries, with the chance of a halter and the certainty of a fever, for their reward. We have always made a national boast of that fluent energy which has been supposed to be our most peculiar characteristic, and we can conceive no more feasible or laudable system of assistance to the active and courageous among the unemployed young men of this City, than the speedy organization of a society for aiding respectable emigrants to the West and South-West, would now prove to be.

Of course, after all means of lifting those who are muscular enough to move when lifted have been tried, there will still remain a great weight of helpless and inert persons to be positively carried by us through the Winter. It is impossible in our present limits to discuss the most judicious means of aiding these. They must be aided—for the policy of antiquity which gave every man a lien upon the wealth of the State is sublimely reaffirmed and reinforced by the law of Christianity in all modern States—and public charity is an irrepressible instinct as well as an inevitable incident of our civilization. But public charity must be organized. We cannot leave the distresses of the coming Winter to the help of hap-hazard sympathies. Whether we shall revive that modification of the French *Mont-de-Piété* which was so successful here about thirty years ago under the management of the late NICHOLAS DEAN, as the "Lombard Association," and so adapt the "Loan-Fund" system to our national character and our local necessities, is a question worth pondering. While we are settling it, however, the trouble will be growing, and the best thing to be done at the moment is to contribute, each of us according to his power, to the existing charitable societies. Let the hands of all the almoners of the City be forthwith filled. For before the bells of the December midnight shall ring out this now dying year, the distress for which we plead will be plain to the blindest, and the dangers on which we forbear to dwell will be thrilling the most selfish among us.

Another Dictatorship in Mexico.

Some important changes may be expected to take place, within a brief period, in the political condition of Mexico. The citizens of that unfortunate Republic have proved themselves to be unfit for self-government, and the few liberal and enlightened men that the country possesses, are now strongly in favor of a Dictatorship. Even under the wise administration of President COMONFORT, with full constitutional liberty to all, a most deplorable state of things continues to exist. By last accounts we were informed that the insurgents of Colima had deliberately shot Don MANUEL ALVAREZ, Governor of that place, while endeavoring to assert the supremacy of the law and restrain the violence of a brutal mob. In the south, affairs were even less encouraging. There had been no communication for a month between the capital and Acapulco, in consequence of the war with divers bands of guerrilla insurgents—men who, under the humbug of getting up a *pronunciamento*, band themselves together to rob, murder, and destroy. Even that old patriot, JUAN ALVAREZ—that bitter opponent of SANTA ANA, who has grown gray in the service of his country, and who was one of the first to unfurl the flag of independence among the hills of Guerrero—has been obliged once more to take up arms, and he himself, the great insurgent in times past, is now engaged, at the age of seventy-five, in punishing domestic traitors. Throughout the whole of Mexico we hear of petty insurrections, which are synonymous with robbery and murder, and other depredations, committed with the utmost impunity by organized hordes of banditti. This absence of all lawful restraint and authority has reached such a point, that, unless some measures of prevention are swiftly taken by the Government, Mexico can no longer be classed among civilized nations.

While the country is in this disturbed condition it is not to be supposed that such an arch-agitator as SANTA ANA, has allowed his interests to lie dormant. He has used every party that held out to him any chances of regaining the power and position he lost through his own folly. First he offered his services to the church, when the Ecclesiastical property was confiscated by Gen. COMONFORT; then he sided with Spain, when war was threatened, and declared himself ready to lead a Spanish army to the invasion of his native country. His agents have been engaged and frustrated, in half a dozen conspiracies to overthrow the present Government, and only by last mail we learnt that another plot had been discovered at the very moment when all was ready for an outbreak.

In consequence, then, of the anarchy that prevails in the Mexican Republic, President COMONFORT, the representative *par excellence* of the Liberal Party, proposes to take a step of serious responsibility. It is no less than the assumption of a dictatorship. He expects to receive from Congress, lately organized under the new Constitution, such extraordinary powers as will enable him to meet the difficulties that surround him on all sides; and the late election of Señor RUIZ, as President of the Committee on Credentials, is a strong indication that the President's expectations will be realized. It is stated that the Liberal Party are in favor of granting extraordinary powers to the President, on condition that he adopts still more stringent measures against the clergy, and abolishes nunneries and monasteries. Any such proceeding will, of course, embroil the President in fresh troubles, and rouse once more the animosity of a powerful organization. The wisdom of such a policy may therefore be questioned. On the other hand, it is very evident that unless Dictatorial Powers are granted to Gen. COMONFORT, his Presidential reign will soon be over. It is a lamentable admission to make—but its truth is proved by the history of the past twenty years—that the Mexican people must be governed: they don't know how to govern themselves.

Counsels for the Crisis.

Good advice is a respectable thing, and as a general rule, we should be sorry to find fault with everybody who made a practice of dealing it out to his fellows in great crises of their lives. But there is a certain point at which the best and most useful of the good things of this earth cease to be either good or useful, and advice of a certain sort about the panic has now reached that point. We have, in consideration of the trying character of the times and the general bewilderment of the public, been as patient as possible under the various missives which "Fathers of Families," "Justices," "Fair Plays," "Married Ladies," "S. B.'s and "Q. C.'s" have now for some weeks or more been discharging at the heads of the community, "for their souls' health and the lawful correction of their manners and excesses;" but this sort of advice has become a drug in the market, and we, as well as everybody else, are getting thoroughly sick of it.

We do not mean to cavil at the multiplicity of the disquisitions upon currency, banking and the laws of trade which this "pressure" has called forth. The "currency" is a subject which is still but imperfectly understood, and which will still need much discussion and inquiry to classify. Light thrown upon it is welcome from whatever quarter. Any man who perceives, or fancies he perceives, any error in the popular notions upon this vexed and intricate theme, is right in saying his say upon it frankly and courageously; but in what way this furnishes an excuse to enthusiastic correspondents to deliver us long lectures upon cottage economy, cooking and household affairs in general, we cannot for the life of us imagine.

No foreigner who has been in the habit of reading the New-York newspapers for the last two months, can possibly avoid arriving at the conclusion that we are a compound of the bad boy with the adult idiot, and can only by great coaxing and fervent expostulation be got to refrain from tearing our clothes, rolling in the mud, and wearing rings in our noses. Certainly no one who did not know us would ever suppose for a moment that the silly common-places, and cheap almanac morality, with which old women of both sexes have been deluging us through the journals, were addressed to one of the most acute, best educated and most civilized mercantile communities in the world. We are now writhing in the throes of a convulsion arising out of our temporary inability to obtain money with the ordinary facility. The whole City is panic-stricken by finding it cannot pay its debts. How to do so is a problem over which many a strong man to-day has sat in an agony of embarrassment. To make the matter simpler, we suppose, one of our cotemporaries, usually remarkable for his hard practical shrewdness, begins a string of wise counsels for the hard times in this wise:

"I. Pay your debts."

This is followed by other admonitions of similarly refreshing character. Families whom the sternest and most terrible necessity is forcing to reduce their establishment by one-half, are gravely advised not to discharge their servants "if they can help it." Wives of New-York merchants are counseled not to be ashamed to turn off the gas in the parlor when they are going to bed, from which sage warning some future Macaulay, exploring the fusty files of our periodical literature, will gravely march to the conclusion, that in the palmy days of the Empire City, it was a point of honor amongst the Upper Ten not to remember to put the lights out at night. The ladies have also been charged to look after the "broken victuals," to see that the joints are served up cold a second time, that *all* the pie is eaten, that there is not too much starch put in the shirts, and that the old carpet is made to last a second Winter. All of which we hope they will attend to, and that they may know what to order for dinner every day, and to what a number of uses a leg of mutton may be turned, and what is the best way of removing stains in these hard times from their husband's old clothes, we beg to assure them that eight or ten cents a day expended in the purchase of the morning papers of this City as long as the crisis lasts, is money well laid out.

We have a little advice of our own to offer, which we place at the disposal of all distressed merchants, for the small sum of two cents a head, and beg to assure them that, if they only act on it, and live for a few years, they will be both happy and prosperous men.

I. Make no bad debts. Give credit to no man whom you know to be insolvent or a cheat. No wise trader ever does.

II. When you have bills falling due on a certain day, and payable at a certain bank, be sure and lodge funds before that day in that bank to meet them. By so doing, you will avoid having your paper protested; you support the national credit, and light up the faces of your family with smiles, and you bequeath an unsullied name to your children.

III. Answer all business letters punctually, and keep copies of your answers in a book for the purpose. The most fearful consequences have frequently resulted from not answering letters. Long-established houses, which withstood the shock of 1837, have lost good bargains from not writing in time.

IV. If, at this period of unparalleled distress, you should find yourselves in want of means to meet your many engagements, draw a bill, take it to your banker, and ask him respectfully to discount it. If he refuses, and you cannot possibly obtain money in any other way, suspend payment.

V. Make all your debtors pay you punctually.

VI. Don't pay your own creditors as long as you can avoid it with honor and decency.

VII. When any sudden change in the weather occurs, be sure and wear warm under-clothing. Nothing is more prejudicial to credit than catarrh.

VIII. If unfortunately, owing to circumstances over which you have no control, you should catch cold, use your pocket handkerchief.

By attending to these simple rules, we have no doubt most of the leading dry goods houses, in spite of their extravagant importations of articles for which they know there is no demand, and which nobody ever buys, will be enabled to weather the storm. To pass through the ordeal unscathed, nothing is needed but to do things which none but a lunatic would ever think of not doing.

Our State Finances.

The condition of our State Finances has, for some time past, occasioned more or less of uneasiness in the public mind. The falling off in the Canal receipts, the exhaustion of the money authorized to be borrowed by the Constitution, the failure to negotiate the recent loan, and the general stagnation of business throughout the country, have led to apprehensions that the work upon the Canals must be stopped, and even that it might be difficult, if not impossible, to make provision for payment of the interest and principal of the public debt, as they may fall due. Knowing the desirableness of accurate information upon this subject, we applied to the Auditor of the Canal Department, and received from him a letter, not intended for publication, but which states the whole case so clearly that we take the liberty of submitting it to our readers.

It will be seen from the Auditor's statement that, while the interest on the public debt will be met as it falls due, it is almost certain that the work of enlarging and completing the State Canals must, in all probability, again be suspended.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 19, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I will endeavor to give you a brief reply to your note of the 16th inst., regretting that the incessant calls upon my time have prevented my giving you an earlier answer.

1. The appropriation last Winter of $3,250,000 for the enlargement and completion of the public works the present fiscal year, it was anticipated would be met from the following sources: An eight years' 6 per cent. loan of $500,000; the proceeds of a mill tax to be levied and collected in 1857-8—$1,350,000; premium moneys loaned to Banks, $1,400,000. The tax was to be aided, or rather anticipated, by an investment of $600,000 from the Canal Sinking Fund, to be repaid from the proceeds of the tax by the 1st of July next, when $3,058,000 of Canal 5 per cent. stocks become due. The eight years' loan of $500,000 cannot now be made at par, and will probably not be attempted at present. The large falling off in canal toll will render it improbable that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will be able to invest the whole $600,000 from the Sinking Fund in the tax; about $3[illegible]0,000 of the premium loans are locked up in the suspended Banks; other portions of this loan will not be available until the 15th of April, 1858; and the residue is coming in slowly as fast as the Banks can turn their resources into available means to meet the moderate drafts upon them by the Department. The taxes appropriated to canal purposes will not probably come into the Treasury before the 1st day of May next. And as the Treasury has already advanced from other funds about $600,000 to the above appropriation, and has now nearly $500,000 of Canal Commissioners' drafts on the Department to pay, which were drawn before the 1st of October inst., it is not perceived how the means can be raised to meet the payments arising from a further prosecution of the public works.

2. The balance or surplus of the Sinking Fund under section 1, article 7, on the 30th September 1856, was $1,259,901 99—(Senate Doc. No. 10, page 47.) To this should be added about $1,000,000—the sum not yet precisely ascertained at the Department—the surplus for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of September last, and we have a total *actual* and *estimated surplus of $2,259,901 99* now in the Treasury applicable to the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the Canal debt contracted prior to 1846, under sec. 1 of art. 7 of the Constitution.

It is now estimated that the State will be able to reimburse from the surplus of this fund at least $2,500,000 of the debt that falls due on the 1st of July next, so that a deficiency loan of $558,000 only will be required to extinguish that item. We expect, and probably shall not be disappointed, that the receipts from tolls from the 1st inst. to the close of navigation will be enough to pay the quarterly interest on this portion of the canal debt falling due in January and April next, after paying the expenses of collection, superintendence and repairs.

3. The Canal Fund has not contributed anything during the last fiscal year, under section 2 of article 7, of the Constitution, to the payment of the interest on the general fund debt, and it is not probable that any such contribution will be made during the present fiscal year. The interest on this part of the public debt must be paid by revenues arising from taxes when the canal revenues fail.

4. Now comes the point:

The Sinking Fund under section 3 of article 7 has not now, after paying the interest due on the 1st inst., on the new canal debt, (Senate document of 1857, page 53,) any means to pay the accruing interest which will fall due in 1858, and must depend upon deficiency loans and *equitable taxes*. It will require $655,000, besides providing for interest on any deficiency loans that may be made hereafter to pay the interest on the new debt during the year 1858. The amount which will be required will reach quite $700,000.

I should also remark that the general fund pays the interest on $442,585 49 of canal debt created under the tenth section of article 7.

On the 1st instant the aggregate balance of Canal moneys in the Banks was upwards of $3,000,000, and not exceeding one-sixth of it could be set down as available under all the disasters which have overtaken the Banks and the country. We hope, before the 1st of January next, that a good share of this may be restored to the available column. Provision will be made at the Manhattan Company in due time to pay the interest falling due on the 1st day of January next, in coin, or its equivalent, on the Canal debt. I doubt not but the Comptroller will be prepared to do the same thing in respect to the interest on the General Fund debt.

In saying what I have, you must bear in mind that I assume our financial condition will not be any worse than it now is, or has been some months past. If the $600,000 which has again been offered shall be taken, it will not only give much relief to the country, but will flow back to the city in a two-fold amount in the shape of liquidation, as a large amount of the outstanding drafts are held by the country Banks.

It is not probable the State will ever consent to sell its stock at less than par to raise funds to pay the interest on the [illegible] and [illegible] debt, nor will such a contingency be likely to happen as long as the Canals may yield a surplus of $1,700,000 of tolls. That surplus may be used except at periods when installments of the debt of 1846 fall due, to pay the interest on the new debt until the Legislature shall by equitable taxes under the provisions of the 12th section of the seventh article, so increase the revenues of the fund as to make it sufficient.

This whole subject is important in all its bearings. I don't see how legislation can avail anything in any way.

Yours, most truly, B. S. [illegible]

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.—The panic has had one good result, at all events. The Convention which was to meet at Cleveland on the 28th for the purpose of dissolving the Union, has been postponed on account of the financial difficulties of the country. Whether they feared they would be unable to raise money to carry out their scheme of dissolution, or to pay their Railroad fare, we are not informed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Sumner Court-Martial—What the Charges are, and who they are Preferred by.

Central American Affairs—Walker's Movements—The Kansas Constitution to be Submitted to the People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1857.

I am now able to give you some further particulars in relation to the Court Martial recently ordered to convene for the purpose of trying certain charges against Col. E. V. SUMNER. The charges are preferred by Major DEAS, Assistant Inspector-General, and originated as follows:

Before Col. SUMNER and his Cavalry left Fort Leavenworth for the expedition against the Cheyennes, Gen. [illegible] ordered the inspection of his regiment, and charged Major DEAS with that duty—a young and inexperienced officer, who had never saw a Cavalry Regiment [illegible]. Military men will understand the [illegible] studied insult, intended to be inflicted on Col. [illegible] an old Cavalry officer, by subjecting his command to inspection under such circumstances. [illegible] undoubtedly felt indignant at the outrage,—[illegible] too strict a disciplinarian to have given expression to his sentiments.

By the Army Regulations, when an inferior in rank inspects the command of his superior, the latter is not required to be upon the ground at the inspection. In this case Col. S. was present, and sent his Adjutant to inform the Assistant Inspector-General, that the Regiment was ready for him—whereupon the latter went through the inspection. Major DEAS was undoubtedly provoked by the personal and official coldness with which Col. SUMNER treated him, and made complaint of his conduct to General S[illegible]. Out of this a correspondence ensued, in which Major DEAS charges, Col. SUMNER knowingly misstated an official fact; and upon that ground he preferred a charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

This is a serious charge, involving the [illegible] an officer, if substantiated; but nobody here who knows Col. SUMNER believes for a moment that it can be sustained. Major DEAS presented the charges first to General SCOTT, who, knowing the circumstances already, would not even read them. Persevering in his efforts, he then preferred them before General SMITH, who ordered the investigation. Of course, if Major DEAS fails to make out his case, we may expect that the tables will be turned upon himself. Col. S. is a cavalry officer of twenty-five years' service; Major DEAS is comparatively new in military affairs, having been appointed from civil life.

There is reason to suppose that at the time Gen. JOSEPH L. WHITE gave for publication the statement that YRISARRI had been received, and the treaty would be [illegible], he [illegible] fully suppose that the thing would be done that very day; but he knows better now. It never was intended to recognize the present Government of Nicaragua—of that I am well satisfied.

As I have said before, the President is waiting for an opportunity to recognize a Government to be founded there by Gen. WALKER, who expected to have been off for Central America again at an earlier date than this.

Gen. WALKER's plan is, if he is able to reach a rendezvous with anything like the force he anticipated a few weeks ago, to make an attack first upon Costa Rica, anticipating an easy victory, obtaining valuable spoils and means of prosecuting his enterprise, at the same time that he retaliates the late Costa Rican movements against him in Nicaragua, and subdues his most formidable enemy. A.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Information has been received from an official source to the effect that the Constitutional Convention of Kansas will submit the Constitution for adoption or rejection to the legal voters of the Territory.

There is now no prospect of an early recognition of the present Government of Nicaragua.

The President and Cabinet received to-day, through a special Committee, an invitation to visit the Maryland Agricultural Fair.

The St. Joseph correspondent of the St. Joseph *Republican*, mentions having seen a letter stating that WM. H. WILSON, referred to in the Washington dispatch, yesterday, after having a rope tied round his neck and a pistol pointed at his head, escaped from Salt Lake safely.

Letters from California induce the belief that the Pacific section of the wagon road is by this time completed. The country between Honey Lake and Humboldt River is not so favorable as was anticipated, it being poorly supplied with grass and water.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The latest dramatic novelty at this house, PLANCHE'S "Past and Present," will be repeated here to-night. In it Mr. BLAKE plays the principal character, and it is altogether such a thoroughly meritorious performance that we recommend every one to see the piece before it is withdrawn. The other members of the cast are equally excellent, lacking only Mr. BLAKE's opportunity.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Ballet Troupe here is doing the best business of any theatre in the City; and deservedly, for it is perfection in its way. On Thursday a novelty is to be produced which it is said will surpass any previous effort. To-night "Il Birrichino di Parigi" will be played for the last time. It is an admirable piece, full of fun, sentiment and activity. Previous to the ballet the comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep."

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from Messrs. WM. HALL & SON the following vocal pieces: *Ros, Fisherman, Rose, and Mary, of Tipperary*, two ballads, by SAMUEL LOVER, sung by Miss WILLIAMS, in her popular entertainment at the Museum. They are in LOVER's usual chaste and elegant style, and are illustrated with attractive title pages, illustrative of the lyric personages referred to.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—For several years past the telegraphic news arrangements of the Associated Press of this City have excited a vast deal of angry discussion and violent opposition on the part of a portion of the Press in other Cities and States; but by pursuing a liberal and impartial course towards the provincial journals of the whole country, the Association have had the satisfaction of seeing their cooperative example imitated by the leading journals of the East, West, North and South, until every City in the Union has its organized Association of Presses, all working in harmony, one with the other, and all in immediate correspondence with the Associated Press of this City. The Press and the public are great gainers by these associations, and their united contributions to the various telegraph lines of the country do not probably fall short of a quarter of a million dollars per annum,—a large share of which is disbursed by the Association in this City. We are gratified to learn that the New-Orleans *Picayune*, which has for a number of years battled manfully in the opposition ranks, has finally adjusted its differences with the Association in that City, and will hereafter heartily cooperate with its cotemporaries in that and other cities.

☞ In the Ninth Assembly District, Sixteenth Ward Democratic nomination, THOMAS JONES, JR., Esq., the present representative of the Forty-Second Council District, received the unanimous nomination for Assembly last evening. JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Esq., was Chairman of the Convention, and H. BELLAMY, Secretary.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

The Kansas Election.

PARROTT ELECTED BY OVER ONE THOUSAND MAJORITY.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The following is the official majority vote for Delegate to Congress from Kansas:

FOR RANSOM, DEMOCRAT.

Counties.		Counties.	
Leavenworth	317	Bourbon	73
Atchison	51	Doniphan	18
Johnson	1,604		
Total			1,989

FOR PARROTT, FREE-STATE.

Counties.		Counties.	
Douglas	1,405	Lykins	206
Shawnee	366	Coffee	182
Richardson	130	Lynn	26
Breckinridge	259		
Anderson	101	Total	3,265
Majorities for Ransom			1,989
Parrott ahead			1,276

The St. Joseph correspondent of the *Republican* says that the night after the election in Kansas a party of soldiers encamped in Richmond, attacked the residence of Mr. Dasman, the Democratic representative of Nemeh County, in the Constitutional Convention, breaking the doors and windows of his house, and treating him very roughly. Lieutenant Sumner was immediately sent for, but he was not able to quell the disturbance until he struck down two of the soldiers with his sabre, when the rest of them desisted and returned to their quarters.

The Land Office for the Delaware District of Kansas opened at Doniphan in that Territory on the [illegible].

Iowa State Election.

Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The dispatch sent from Dubuque on Saturday, in reference to the Iowa election, was correct. Twenty-nine counties only have been heard from, in which Lowe, Republican, for Governor, was 300 ahead. The same counties gave Fremont 5,200 majority. In these counties the Democrats elect 14 members of the General Assembly. Nothing has yet been received leading to the belief that the Legislature is not probably Democratic.

Ohio State Election.

Cincinnati, Monday, Oct. 19.

The official returns from forty-eight Counties show a majority of 1,917 for Chase, Republican. All the Republican State Ticket is chosen, excepting Blackensdorfer, for the Board of Control of Public Works. The Legislature is two-thirds Democratic.

From Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR—THE MURDER OF THE "LIMERICK BOY"—FIRES.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The first exhibition of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, Hon. M. P. Wilder, President, opened to-day at the City Fair Grounds. The weather was exceedingly cold and boisterous, but the attendance was good. The exhibition embraces cattle, horses, sheep, swine, and domestic fowls of nearly every variety; also agricultural products and implements. Dairy products were also exhibited in abundance. The exhibition is more extended and complete than any heretofore held. Among the famous horses present, are *Pocahontas, Lady Bliss, Hector, Trustee, Jr., Dexter, Trotting Childers, Nonpareil, Don Juan, Rip Van Winkle*, and *Gipsey, Jr.* Mr. Howland Shaw, of Jamaica Plain, has on the ground four beautiful English thoroughbred stallions, just imported. Trials of speed took place in the afternoon, which attracted some little attention, but no great time was made.

In the Police Court to-day the parties implicated in the murder of John Hilton, on Saturday night, were arraigned for examination. It appearing that George J. Sutton and Capt. Bacon were not direct accessories, they were discharged on the murder account, but subsequently were held in $300 bail for the assault on Deshon. Henry L. Sutton was committed to jail to await his trial for murder.

The brass foundry of S. H. Litchfield & Co., on [illegible]-street, East Boston, was destroyed by fire last night; also, a large dwelling house adjoining it, occupied by Irish families. Some wood and coal in store were also burned. The total loss is about $12,000, and Messrs. Litchfield & Co. are insured in the Hope and Market offices in New-York for about $5,000.

A fire at No. 9 Brattle-street, this evening, destroyed the property of A. Webster and J. J. Johnson, both confectioners, to the amount of $5,000. The two upper stories of the building were destroyed—damage about $2,000.

The Sinking of the Steamer Tropic on the Missouri River.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

We have received the following particulars of the sinking of the steamer *Tropic*, which occurred in the Missouri river, near Waverly, on Thursday last.

The steamer ran against a snag, crushing her wheel and tearing away a portion of her hull, when she immediately sank in 20 feet of water. She had on board 150 passengers, 12 or 15 of whom are supposed to be drowned. Wm. Webster and Joel Cross, of Company B, 2d Artillery, are known to have been drowned; also, a son of Mr. Stephens, of Kentucky, and a negro belonging to the same gentleman. A number of the deck hands, names unknown, are also among the lost.

Schenectady County Convention.

Schenectady, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Schenectady County Democratic Convention, nominated A. C. Van Patten for member of the Assembly, and J. P. Snyder for County Treasurer. It also concurred in the nomination of Hon. A. C. Paige, for Judge of the Supreme Court of this district, and in the nominations of the Democratic State Convention, and recommended Mr. Burhans, of Delaware County, for the Senatorship.

Forty of the Central America's Passengers in Cuba.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Southern mail brings dates from all points as late as due, but there is no news of importance.

The *Picayune's* correspondent says that forty passengers by the *Central America* are now residing in Cuba, being prevented from leaving by steamer in consequence of the rigid Quarantine laws.

The Fire at Chicago—Eleven Bodies Found in the Ruins.

Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The following bodies were found last night and this morning among the ruins caused by the late fire: Jno. A. Raymond, of Worcester, Mass.; D. C. Emerson, of Lawrence, Mass.; John Marsh, M. Grant, John Ware, A. Wole, fireman; B. Hassey, D. C. White, H. Q. Bradley, J. Jungers and John High, Jr. Others are still missing.

Storm at Oswego and on Lake Ontario.

Oswego, Tuesday, Oct. 20—1 P. M.

A terrible gale, accompanied with snow, prevails here. This morning a vessel was seen to capsize and sink off the harbor. Her name is unknown. All on board are supposed to have perished. It is supposed that five vessels are on the Lake, and it is feared they will not ride out the gale.

The Michigan Central and the Michigan Southern Railroads.

Laporte, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

It is said that an arrangement was closed yesterday between the Michigan Central and the Michigan Southern Road which will tend materially to benefit each, by preventing hereafter a ruinous competition for business.

Meeting of the Missouri Legislature.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Missouri Legislature convened here yesterday. The House organized by electing J. C. Cames Speaker.

The Marion at Charleston.

Charleston, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The United States mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. Wm. Foster, from New-York, arrived here this morning at 8 o'clock.

First Snow of the Season.

Bangor, Me., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Snow fell here this evening.

The Alleged Deficits in the City Finances.

If the representations made in the offices of the Comptroller and City Auditor are to be credited, the statement that from eight to ten millions of dollars of the City funds have been squandered or misappropriated within five or six years, has no support whatever in any examination, thus far made, of the vouchers and accounts of the Financial Department of the City.

The Common Council appropriated $500 to a Special Committee, of their own appointing, to examine the various accounts of the Financial Department, but the appropriation has not been paid, as the Comptroller considers it illegal. The duty assigned to this Committee devolves strictly upon the Joint Committee on accounts. But Mr. Flagg has directed every Clerk in his Department to afford every facility to the Committee, or anybody else authorized to require it, to make a thorough inspection of the accounts. Thus far no examination of the vouchers in the Department has been made, and but very partial inspection of the books, consequently it cannot be known what amount, if any, may have been misappropriated. A thorough examination of the vouchers will be necessary in order to ascertain this, and until this is made, in connection with the original bills, no authentic statements on the subject can be given.

The present Auditor has been connected with the finance department of the City, under various administrations, for ten years, and says he has a voucher for every dollar he has expended, with the proper requisition attached. *These have never been overhauled by any Committee.*

To determine whether deficits to any extent exist, it would be necessary to commence with these vouchers, and trace back the payment to the party who received the money; to do which an inspection of the requisition and original bills will be necessary, in order to ascertain whether an equivalent has, in every case, been rendered to the City for the pay received. Such a task would be Herculean, and would necessarily occupy a long time. To give some idea of the extent of such an undertaking, it is only necessary to state that during five years over *sixty thousand* vouchers have been filed in the Comptroller's Department; they are stowed away in cases around the walls of this and the Auditor's Department, making in the aggregate several cartloads. There have no doubt been corrupt and dishonest appropriations of the City revenue, but to what extent can only be ascertained by the course already suggested, and until that is done, all estimates of the amount must be purely conjectural. The auditor disburses only upon the requisition of other departments. The Comptroller handles no money belonging to the City, as that is all done by the City Chamberlain, who pays it upon the warrants of the Comptroller, Mayor, and Clerk of the Common Council. The City funds are collected by five officers, viz.: The Receiver of Taxes, Water Register, Collector of assessments, Collector of City revenues and Clerk of Arrears. These collect and pay over, daily, to the Chamberlain the amount received by each respectively, taking his receipt; each also makes a statement, under oath, of all moneys received daily. The Finance Department makes no contracts, except so far as to employ the clerks authorized by the Common Council. Were the joint Committee on Accounts to do its duty as required by the Charter, and make a monthly examination of the vouchers, it would be comparatively easy for them to do it, but it is quite a different affair to overhaul these for five or ten years.

In the book-keeper's department a daily record is kept of all moneys received by the City Chamberlain, the parties who pay it, and a detailed statement of every item. An abstract is daily made of the book of the Receiver of Taxes, showing the names of tax payers, the description of property on which taxes are paid, the amount of taxes received, and the interest or the discount allowed by law. This detailed statement is certified by the Deputy-Receiver. Connected with this is the sworn statement of the Receiver of Taxes, corresponding to the aforementioned return.

In respect to assessments the same routine is followed as regards the Collector and his deputies.

The payments of the Finance Department are made to the heads of Departments upon their furnishing a requisition specifying, in detail, for what work and for whom the money is required. Under the old charter it was required that these vouchers, after being examined, should be filed in the several Departments from which they emanated, the requisition alone being filed in the Comptroller's Office. One form of a requisition is as follows:

Croton Aqueduct Department,
$2,207 73.) New-York, Sept. 26, 1855.

The undersigned applies to the Comptroller of the City of New-York for $2,207 73, on account of disbursements for Croton Water Works extension.

This requisition is made in pursuance of section 255, article 2, title 7 of the Revised Ordinances, approved by the Mayor 30th of May, 1849, and is drawn against an appropriation made by the Common Council for that purpose.

M. VAN SCHAICK,
President Croton Acqueduct Department.

To A. C. Flagg.

Accompanying the requisition is a list of persons to whom the money is to be paid, and the original bills. After examination and approval by the Auditor, they are returned and filed in the department from which the requisition came.

It is believed that in the Croton Department every such bill may be still found and examined, but in respect to some of the other Departments application has been made by the clerk of the Comptroller, and it was stated that these vouchers were *not* in the Department at the time. *Where* they had gone, or for what purpose they had been removed from the archives, must be left to conjecture.

The new Charter, as amended to meet this very case, provides that "all moneys drawn from the City Treasury shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor, approved by the Comptroller, and *filed in his office.*" This system has been adopted by the Comptroller since this law went into effect. It must be seen at a glance how impracticable it would be to trace back to their source any misappropriations, while parties interested to cover up any malfeasance could obtain and spirit away their original vouchers. Under the new system, however, this is impossible, as every individual bill for work done is on file in the Comptroller's Department.

The uniform mode of payment is by a warrant of the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council, which warrant is paid at the City Treasury, and then returned canceled, and placed on file in the Comptroller's office.

What shall we do with our Surplus Labor?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why does not some reliable agency or company take in hand the business of supplying the country, especially the "Great West," with the kind of "help" for which they call?

I notice, with great interest, what you say this morning of the advertisement of the Galena Mining Companies for 10,000 men, and of the demand for laborers on some of the Railroads, but especially of the call for *female help* in almost all portions of the Western States.

In traveling through portions of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, the past Summer, I found this *scarcity of female domestics* a matter of almost universal regret and complaint. And yet homes are fully as good there as at the East, and wages even higher.

In view of the distressing facts that stare us in the face, of a pinching Winter close upon us, and thousands of men and women out of employ, is there any scheme of practical benevolence more loudly called for, than one that shall open the way for the transfer of some considerable portion of these destitute multitudes to localities where their services are wanted and would be suitably recompensed?

Many now out of employ have not the means of taking a long journey; they do not know the real wants of the country; they need particular advice and substantial assistance. It is hardly to be expected that any considerable number of women, especially, should leave for new fields of labor without some definite assurance of the wants of the community to which they go.

But if notice could be generally given that applications for the services of men or women from any part of the country might be forwarded to some particular *head-quarters* here, a train of largely beneficent operation might be set in motion that would greatly relieve the distress otherwise inevitable.

Would it not be wiser and more benevolent to contribute funds to send forward those who would go *if they had the means* and knew where, to homes where they could earn their own livelihood, rather than to wait and pay for the food and raiment which they must have, or for the support of the almshouses and prisons, to which many will be driven by a stern necessity before the Winter is half gone?

Would not some such plan as Mr. Tracy is so worthily commending, in regard to finding homes for the destitute boys and girls of the metropolis, be of alternative utility for our unemployed men and women, especially such as are without families?

There is no time to be lost; the demand is urgent, the exigency alarming. Will you not yet again call attention to this opportunity for a practical and wise benevolence?

A. R. W.

New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1857.

Dr. Carnochan's Introductory Lecture at the Thirteenth-street Medical College.

The Introductory Lecture to the Fall and Winter Course of Instruction at the New-York Medical College, was delivered last night at the College in East Thirteenth-street, by Dr. Carnochan, the subject being "The Study of Science." The Lecture-room was well filled, and a good band was in attendance. The chair was occupied by Peter Cooper, Esq., and after prayer by Dr. Ferris, the lecture by Dr. Carnochan was the next in order. He said that what gave Marcellus the greatest concern, in the storming of Syracuse, was the fate of Archimedes, who was so intent upon some geometrical figures, that he neither heard the noise of the Romans, nor perceived the city to be taken. Because Archimedes would not follow a soldier until he had finished a mathematical problem, the soldier ran him through. But with such men as Archimedes, the appetite for finding out laws from facts, causes from effects, and necessary truths from the floating occurrences of the day, was as legitimate as that of the animal nature for food and sleep. What fruit did science bring, if the question were referred to the *material* wants of humanity, was a base and sordid question? Science was never brought to its present height by hopes of wealth, plenty and comfort, but by those "admirable loves" with which she can inspire her follows. Astronomy, chemistry, geology and mechanics not only furnish delightful contemplations to the student, but they put food into the mouths of the million, clothe them and fill their purses. Aristotle declared the highest and truest science to be that which was most disinterested. Bacon, treating science as separate from religion, asserted knowledge to be power, and held that truth must be tested by its fruits, that is, its instrumentality in promoting the right and useful. If there are any truths which the mind possesses, they may be called *à priori* truths, as belonging to it, prior to all that it acquires from the world around. On the other hand, truths acquired from observation were called *à posteriori* truths, because they came to the mind after they became acquainted with external facts. A mind which never observed would not be mind. When we see our image in a mirror, we know that our shape is the cause of it on one the hand, and the power of reflection in the mirror, on the other. Each of these properties is inherent in the mirror, *prior* to our presenting ourselves *before it*, although we could only know them *à posteriori*, by a trial. From the primary conditions of thought, *à priori* and *à posteriori* truths, science is derived. It employs Induction and Deduction, Definition and Division.

In the first place it may be asked: How are the causes of facts to be distinguished among a multitude of other facts all open *to observation?* By the principle of generalization. The faculty by which such similarities are apprehended, is called Observation; the act of grouping them together is called Generalization.

A phenomenon, said the lecturer, strikes your senses. You observe it with the intention of discovering its cause, and to do so, you suppose one, by way of instituting an experiment. If the hypothesis be not founded, you make a new one, which you submit to a new experiment, and so proceed until your object is attained. But to proceed in this manner, you must possess the scientific ability to institute experiments, and also the art of performing them with precision. Thus ratiocination, inductive or deductive, institutes experiments which enable us to discern the causes upon which phenomena depend. We are not within the limits of truth in dating progress from the epoch in which we live. It begins with the origin of every community. Art is the nature of man. Religion has Moses for its exponent; Philosophy, Plato; Science, Archimedes. As regards Religion, no influence is comparable to that of the people of Israel; while as regards Letters, and the Fine Arts, none is comparable to that of the Greeks. But what part had the ancients in Science? In Mathematics the discoveries of Euclid and Archimedes place their authors in the first rank of intellectual power. Whatever system of philosophy we may profess, Plato and Aristotle will always be men of the first order. But the aspect under which the ancients present themselves in the cultivation of the sciences of observation, ratiocination, and experiment, is not equally brilliant. Their inferiority to the moderns was here clearly manifest.

If men possessed sciences enough to be able to foresee the consequences of a capital discovery made by abstract science, they would never ask, "Of what use is it?" While, also, they would be less astonished than they are by the practical results of great discoveries, made in the domain of nature, they would be enabled to see, in regard to those discoveries, how small is the part of chance, how great the part of pure science. An enlightened public will not believe in a complete man. It will never ask, "Who is the greatest poet, the greatest historian, the greatest painter?" But being less absolute in judgment, it will count many men in the same department of human knowledge; and thus furnished with numerous objects for comparison, will find new enjoyments of a highly rational kind, in observing the diversity of means employed by men of great gifts, in addressing the reason, the imagination and the heart.

The lecturer concluded his discourse with the following brilliant peroration: Admire the grand intellects that have existed in the past, and honor their memories for the advantages you have derived from them. And if you survey your cotemporaries, you will see many who are entitled to your admiration for their genius, and to your respect for their character. But recollect, that this general view of your fellow-men will chiefly depend upon the degree of cultivation you yourselves possess. When a man's own mind is polished, it reflects the brilliancy of other minds, but common people see no difference between man and man.

After the lecture Dr. Doremus announced the course of lectures for the ensuing season, and the meeting adjourned.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors met on Tuesday, the President in the Chair.

The supply of eggs having been cut down upon a previous requisition, Dr. Whittlesey, of Randall's Island, addressed the Board explaining that the seemingly large requisition was expended upon feeble children, to each of whom one egg was given daily. The Board very humanely ordered the future supply *not* to be diminished.

SPECIAL POLICEMEN AT THE ISLANDS.

Governor Townsend, remarking on the attempts to steal from the islands, and on the facilities for escape among the prisoners, argued in favor of making all the keepers special policemen. After an interesting debate a special committee was appointed to consider and report, namely, Messrs. Townsend, Smith and Tiemann.

Governor Townsend, as one of the committee presented the following

REPORT:

The report of the Majority Committee on the Penitentiary upon the propriety of revising the plans for the extension of the Penitentiary, as originally adopted by the Board June 9, 1857, and which by a resolution passed Aug. 11, 1857, were recommitted to the Committee to have other plans prepared; and again upon a report of a majority, made Sept. 15, 1857—referred back, now report: That they adhere to their original report and recommend that the plans for the extension of the Penitentiary, adopted June 9, 1857, be now adopted, and that the Committee on Penitentiary be instructed to have them carried out by the erection of the proposed new wing at the earliest possible period.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,
WASHINGTON SMITH.

Governor Oliver thought the movement hasty, and would vote against the adoption of the report. Some one had been sent to him to convince him of the necessity of the intended erection, but he had failed to do so.

A warm altercation arose between Governor W. F. Pinckney and Governor Townsend as to whether a previous report had been acted upon. The former asserted that the Committee had never reported, and he moved that it be recommitted.

Governor Oliver agreed with Governor Pinckney that the Committee had refused to report, stating they had no other report to make than the one already offered. It was not for the Committee to say that they would not have the building enlarged unless it could be enlarged in their own way. He begged for plans.

Governor Smith moved the previous question.

Governor Malony thought that no further light could be thrown on the matter. He hoped every one would vote understandingly.

Governor Townsend pressed the acceptance of the report and the adoption of the resolution.

On vote, six Governors voted in the affirmative, and four in the negative.

Governor Townsend moved the reconsideration. It was necessary to go to work and get the building up. Motion seconded. On vote, the reconsideration was lost.

Governor B. F. Pinckney moved that the Clerk of the Board be directed to report the amount of expense incurred by the alterations at Bellevue Hospital, by contract and otherwise, including all the expense therein incurred. Adopted.

Governor W. T. Pinckney was anxious to get a report from the Committee on Penitentiary, as to the amount of the cost. Governor Oliver supported the motion.

Governor Duane thought the motion factious, and only intended to stop the building and embarrass the Committee, simply because the minority could not have matters their own way.

Governor Smith quite agreed with Governor Duane. The object, in his opinion, was to foil the Committee. He would amend, by a resolution, that a detailed statement be presented next week. After debate the resolution requiring such a report was carried.

Governor Townsend explained that prison labor would be employed in getting out the foundation, and in the meantime the report that had been asked for should be got up and presented.

A motion was made for the payment of $40 to a party for "putting" on certain hinges upon which already by previous arrangement there had been protracted debate.

Governor Duane opposed the payment.

Governor Oliver replied.

On vote, the motion to take the matter from the table was sustained.

After prolonged discussion, Governor Oliver, deprecating taking any advantage of the man who had supplied the hinges, on vote, the Board refused to pay for them, whereupon the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number remaining week ending Oct. 17:		
At Bellevue Hospital		735
Lunatic Asylum		631
Almshouse		1,408
Penitentiary		738
Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary		1
Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse		37
Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse		336
Workhouse		718
Small-Pox Hospital		1
Randall's Island		990
Randall's Island Hospital		203
City Prison		349
Second District Prison		4
Third District Prison		15
Colored Home		251
Colored Orphan Asylum		160
Children at nurse		173
Total		6,910
Increase		140
Number remaining Oct. 10		6,770
Admitted		1,365
Total		8,135
Died	32	
Discharged	1,069	
Sent to Penitentiary	120	
Sent to State Prison	4	1,225
Total		6,910
Number remaining Oct. 17, 1857		6,910
Number remaining Oct. 18, 1856		5,811
Increase		1,099

Panic Makers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Under the above caption allow me to say a few words to your readers on a case in point which happened to me this morning.

On going to the yard of the Lackawanna Coal Company, in Van Brunt-street, to order some fuel, and in paying for the same, I laid down a $3 bill of the Commercial Bank of Troy, which was immediately objected to, on the ground that it was secured by real estate as well as public stocks. I attempted to reason with the clerk by saying that bills of that Bank were among those received at par, but it was of no use. "The President," said he, "had given orders to receive only such bills as were secured by public stocks alone."

Now what I would wish to impress upon your readers is the very simple duty of refusing to deal with such parties, who would still wilfully endeavor to keep up the late alarming excitement, by persisting in such a course of action. Surely it is enough for any honest trader to know that a bill offered him is receivable at par, by any of the Banks in New-York, to receive it in exchange for his wares, and let all obtain the list (published in your paper of yesterday) of Country Banks, whose bills are at par, and on refusal of any one to take such, turn round without hesitation and trade with those who would rather tend to allay than excite distrust in our present currency.

I am sir, yours with respect,
FAIR PLAY.

Brooklyn, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1857.

A Democratic Home View of the Kansas Election.

From the Lecompton (Kansas) National Democrat, Oct. 8.

So far as we heard, the election on Monday last has everywhere passed off without any serious difficulty. In this town, the capital of the Territory, the whole proceedings were conducted with as much order and propriety as ever prevailed at an election in any State in the Union. Whatever cause we may have for dissatisfaction and regret at the result of the election, which in this county and district is sufficiently *disastrous to our* party, we cannot withhold the expression of our intense gratification that *the people of Kansas have at last met at the polls in a quiet and peaceable manner*, and have had a fair opportunity to perform one of the most important and essential acts of self-government. *The regular and orderly conduct of a popular Government has been duly inaugurated in the Territory.* No man hereafter can justly complain that any of the privileges of a freeman have been illegally withheld or forcibly wrested from him. This auspicious result is of far more importance than the mere temporary triumph of any party, however pure and patriotic may be its principles and purposes. We have faith in the ultimate triumph of Truth, and the success of Right. The field is now cleared for a new organization of parties, in which the strength of opposite political principles will be fairly tested.

We are not well informed of the actual condition of things in other parts of the Territory. But in this particular region, where we have been so overwhelmingly defeated, it is well-known and generally acknowledged, that the contest was not between Democracy and Republicanism. Whatever may have been the cause, to whomsoever may belong the responsibility, *there was no union between the Free-State Democrats and Pro-Slavery Democrats.* The vote for our candidates was given, with but few exceptions, almost entirely by the latter. The result is *a very fair test of the strength of the Pro-Slavery Party as such*, but it is no test of the strength of Democracy. The contest between this latter and the Black Republican principle is to come hereafter. We await the approach of that great struggle with entire confidence in the success of our party, when it shall be organized in such a manner as to do justice to its principles, and to secure for them a fair trial before the people. We have not now had such a trial. We have been fettered by preceding events, and especially by old organizations and personal influences, which did not command the public confidence. All this will be changed in the future. We shall take a new start, without the obstacle of unjust prejudice to impede our progress, and we have no fear that, in the end, Kansas will become a sound Democratic State, faithful to the Constitution, upholding and firmly maintaining the rights of her sister States, and not wantonly sacrificing the rights or the property of any of her own citizens.

We cannot omit in this article, the expression of our conviction that the restoration of quiet and orderly government to Kansas, is due wholly to the just, manly and impartial course of policy pursued by the present executive of the Territory. Those gentlemen of our own party who have differed from the Governor in respect to some of its measures and opinions, will come eventually to see the profound wisdom with which he has at all times acted and spoken. What would have been the condition of the Territory on Monday last, *if the tax qualification had been demanded as a pre-requisite for voting?* Suppose the defeated ticket in this county had been carried by the two hundred votes it received through the exclusion of all the others, constituting the great mass of the population? *What would have been the weight and influence of a Legislative Assembly thus elected*, and what its power to calm the excitement of the people and to restore their confidence in the Government, territorial and general? Better, a thousand times, that we should undergo a partial and temporary defeat, than that we should triumph by questionable means, and obtain a delusive ascendancy, not based upon the real support of the people. Short sighted, indeed, were they who counseled a different course from that which has been pursued. If an honest administration of the laws shall have forced our party to pass under a cloud for a while, we shall come out eventually with an untarnished reputation, conscious of having acted justly and fairly, and strong in the strength of a righteous cause, which has not been weakened or endangered by the adoption of false and unjustifiable expedients. We may thus look to the future for a bolder triumph than any which could have been achieved upon less generous and manly principles.

The Atlantic Cable—Letter from Capt. Hudson.

United States Steam-Frigate Niagara,
Keyham Dock-Yard, Plymouth, Oct. 1, 1857.

Sir: I have the honor to report that we have landed all the machinery so unfortunately employed in laying out the telegraphic cable from the *Niagara*.

A large water-tight wooden tank is being prepared at this yard for the reception of the cable, and I have every reason to believe from the manner the work is progressing, that we shall commence discharging the cable on Monday next, the 5th inst.

I inclose herewith a copy of my letter to the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, of the 22d of September, with their Secretary's reply. I avail myself of the occasion to report the transfer of Lieutenant C. H. Wells to the United States steamer *Susquehanna*, on the 29th ult., by order of Captain Sands, to supply the place of Lieutenant Harris, who returns home from that ship *sick*, and to state that the officers and crew of the *Niagara* are in good health.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. L. HUDSON, Captain.

Hon. I. Toucey, Secretary of the Navy.

The correspondence alluded to by Capt. Hudson consists of his letter to the Board of Directors of the Telegraph Company asking what their intentions were in regard to landing the cable from the *Niagara*, and the reply of the Secretary assuring him of their regret that he should be delayed so long and put to so much inconvenience, and informing him that a contract had been made for the construction of tanks for the reception of the cable, and that the work would proceed as rapidly as possible.

Foreign Enlistments by England.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Lord Napier is daily receiving hundreds of applications from American citizens, all asking employment in India. His lordship requests me to say that *his Government has resolved to employ no foreign troops whatever in India, but to quell the insurrection by the force of her own arms.* Lord N. also denied the report that he had issued orders for the arrest of filibusters by the British squadron in the Gulf of Mexico. He says he has no authority for issuing any such order, nor if he had the power had he done so. The story is wholly untrue.

Ship Ashore.

Wilmington, Monday, Oct. 19, 1857.

Ship *John Ravenel*, of Baltimore, from Liverpool for Charleston, with an assorted cargo, struck on Frying-Pan Shoals on Saturday morning. Pitched overboard part of cargo; off to-day, and lies off the bar leaking badly.—*By telegraph to Edward Walter, Esq.*

Florida Affairs—A Pugnacious Governor.

The Inaugural Address of Gov. Perry, of Florida, was delivered last week. It is devoted to three topics,—denunciation of Gov. Walker for his course in Kansas, the establishment of a Railroad system in Florida, and the removal of the Indians from the State. In reference to the latter, the Governor says there is now a fair prospect of their final expulsion *and a riddance to the State of a curse which has retarded the settlement of a very extensive and interesting part of her territory. The result depends*, according to Gov. Perry, on the prosecution of the work of expulsion by volunteer service; "native swords and native ranks" are to do the business; regular troops are useless. The Railroads of the State are progressing steadily, giving promise of completion at an early day. The chief support they receive from the State arises from the sales of lands placed in trust by the Legislature in the Internal Improvement Fund. Gov. Perry gives much attention to the affairs of Kansas, calls Gov. Walker a traitor, and denies that the people of Kansas are satisfied with his policy. Should Mr. Buchanan support Governor Walker, His Excellency proposes to denounce the President as he has denounced the Governor. He says:

"It is asserted by Governor Walker, that he is sustained in his views and positions by the President of the United States; and such a declaration from a source so distinguished, sustaining so intimate a relation to the President, caused many patriotic men to distrust him on the great, and to us, vital question of non-intervention. I am free to confess that I shared largely in that distrust. His recent letter, however, to the New-England preachers gives hope that there is a difference of opinion on this subject, and that he will be found true to the organic act, to the pledges of his party platform, the principles of his inaugural address, and the great and vital principle of non-intervention on the question of Slavery in the Territories. But, fellow citizens, should this hope prove delusive, I now declare to you, that as I have denounced Gov. Walker for his faithlessness, so I will denounce Mr. Buchanan, should he show himself untrue on this vital question."

Suicide.—John Burg, who kept a disorderly house at 12 Walker-street, while playing cards Monday night in his place, suddenly arose, left the room and went into the basement; soon after, the report of a gun was heard. On going below they found Burg sitting bolt upright against the door, holding a double-barreled gun in his left hand. In his right hand was the ramrod, one end of which rested on the trigger. He had evidently placed the muzzle at his mouth, for *his brains were blown to atoms.*

Coroner Hills held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon. Nothing was elicited showing the cause inducing the suicide. The parents of the deceased reside in Germany and are said to be wealthy and highly respectable people.

Baptist Lecture-Room.—On Sunday the Central Park Baptist Church, located in Fifty-third-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, dedicated the Lecture-room of their new Church edifice. A sermon was delivered in the morning by Rev. Dr. Armitage; in the afternoon by Rev. Stephen Remington, and in the evening by Rev. A. Kingman Nott, successor to Rev. Dr. Cone. The following is the report of the Treasurer, Deacon Jonas Sparks:

Cost of Lots, May 1, 1856	[illegible]
Interest to May 1, 1857	[illegible]
Completing basement	[illegible]
Total cost of house and lots	[illegible]
Subscriptions paid in	[illegible]
Total indebtedness	[illegible]
Remaining on bond and mortgage	[illegible]
Cost of stoves, etc.	[illegible]
Balance of present indebtedness	[illegible]
Collections and subscriptions received Sunday, Oct. 18	273 41

Police Intelligence.

Another Victim of Midnight Rowdies.—Coroner Connery held an inquest yesterday at [illegible] field's Hotel, corner Broadway and Grand street, upon the body of a young man named Henry Dodd. From the statements made in the case it appears that about two weeks ago young Dodd attended a ball at Constitution Hall. Late at night he took supper at the Washington Saloon, in Broadway, near Bond-street. After supper he started for home, but in a few minutes was set upon by a gang of young rowdies, who, without any provocation violently beat him and left him senseless on the sidewalk. He was picked up by two policemen after 3 o'clock in the morning, and taken to the Hospital, but shortly afterwards was removed to his hotel. He told his friends that he had sustained a fracture of the jaw, at the hands of a dentist who pulled his tooth (!) He kept growing worse until Monday night, when he died. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing elicited tending to discover the persons making the assault. More witnesses will be examined to-day, when it is hoped further light will be thrown on the affair. The deceased was 26 years of age, and had been employed as a clerk in a store down town.

The Recently Arrested Counterfeiters.—An examination was had, yesterday, before Justice Flandreau at the Jefferson Market Police Court, of the parties recently arrested by officers Robb and Wildey of the Deputy Superintendant's office. The names of the arrested parties are George Stanley and Mary Stanley his wife, Johnny McGraw, Joel Moore, Joseph F. Perry and George Slocum, a Negro. Officers Robb and Wildey testified to the facts of the arrest of the parties named, and the description and quantity of bogus money found on their persons, as heretofore published in the Times. Mary Stanley testified that she bought $10 counterfeit bills, to the amount of $500, on the Bank of Rondout, of Mr. Moore, and was to pay him $30 for each $[illegible], the proceeds of the money after she had passed it. She testified further that Moore supplied other parties with counterfeit money on similar terms. Touching Perry, no evidence was adduced showing that he intended to pass any of the counterfeit money found in his possession. He was, accordingly, discharged by the Magistrate. All the remaining parties were detained in custody. Mary Stanley was held as a witness.

Fugitives from Justice.—Officer Blackwood, and other officers of the First Ward, late Monday night arrested John Regan, Geo. W. Duane, Hamilton Wilson and Ellen Wilson, charged with being fugitives from justice from Monroe County, this State. They were arrested on a warrant of Coroner Quinn, of Monroe County. Yesterday the Sheriff of the County, who came in pursuit of them, took them home, where they are to be tried for murder.

Fires.

Fire in Reade-street.—The alarm of fire at 7½ o'clock last evening was caused by a fire in the basement of the New-York and Erie Railroad buildings on Reade, Duane and West streets. The basement is occupied by Powell & Ramsdall, provision dealers. They sustained a damage of about $200. Probably insured.

Fire in Eighth-avenue.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a tea store, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street. The damage was trifling, and was covered by insurance.

Fire in Wooster-street.—At a quarter after 12 o'clock, yesterday, a fire broke out in the frame dwelling-house No. 206 Wooster-street, occupied by David Day, a colored waiter. His furniture was damaged about $50, and the injury to the building was $30, both covered by insurance. Mr. [illegible], of Brooklyn, owned the building.

Nomination of Ex-Governor Seymour for Assembly.

From the Albany Argus, 19th.

The Convention of the First Assembly District of Oneida County have placed in nomination Hon. Horatio Seymour.

Governor Seymour, to whom this nomination will be an entire surprise, reached this city on Saturday on his way to Utica. The District for which he is nominated is strongly Republican; and whether he accepts or not, it is doubtful if he will be elected. But we also trust that the example of this nomination will be followed throughout the State, and that the Democrats of the several counties will send such men as Dickinson, Seymour, Bouck and [illegible] to the State Legislature.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.
In consideration of the present financial crisis, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, at this HALL'S EMPORIUM, at a great reduction from regular rates.

BARNES & PARK.
Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to [illegible] Park-row.
[illegible]
BARNES & PARK.
[illegible]

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive store and sales room at Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

Waupun, Wis., Aug. 28, 1857.
Mr. Lambert Boswell, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safe.
Dear Sir: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved in my *perfect satisfaction*.
T. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

A REBOUND FROM THE DEPRESSION [illegible] ... Ladies, therefore, will do well to avail themselves of the extraordinary reduction of prices at WILDE'S extensive millinery warerooms. It cannot be expected to continue. The superb Paris hats for Fall and Winter are offered for the time being at prices never before heard of for such fabrics in this City.
R. T. WILDE, No. 251 Broadway.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

MARRIED.

Hull—Maher.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. [illegible], All Saints' Church, by Rev. Lot Jones, Mr. Jason [illegible] Hull to Mrs. Catharine E. Maher, daughter of Wm. [illegible] Smith, Esq., all of this City.

Kidder—Havemeyer.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. W. S. Balch, Mr. [illegible] Kidder to M. J. Havemeyer, both of this City.

Ackerman—Stillwell.—On Tuesday, Oct. 20, by Rev. V. M. Hulbert, William S. Ackerman, Esq., to Miss Caroline M. Stillwell, daughter of John Stillwell, Esq., all of Yonkers.

Stilphen—Johnson.—Dunham—Johnson.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, by the bride's father, Rev. Wm. H. Johnson, at his residence Capt. [illegible] Stilphen, of Thomaston, Me., and Miss Mary A. Johnson. Also, John Dunham, Jr., of Norwich, Conn., and Miss Sarah J. Johnson.

Hurd—Barnum.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 20, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., S. H. Hurd, Esq., of the firm of Morrison, Hurd & Co., New-York, to Miss [illegible] M., second daughter of P. T. Barnum, Esq.

Harrington—Taft.—In Boston, on Thursday, Oct. [illegible], at the Old South Church, by Rev. [illegible] [illegible]

DIED.

[illegible] The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Wednesday, at 3½ o'clock. Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

Sullivan.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, after a lingering illness, at her residence, corner 6th av. and Waverley-place, Mrs. Isabella Sullivan, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

Dunning.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 19, [illegible], wife of Smith Dunning, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, [illegible] Jennings, 156th st., near 10th av., on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Prichard.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, Jane [illegible] Prichard, daughter of the late Thos. G. Prichard, aged 14 years and 9 months.

Funeral from her mother's residence, No. [illegible], on Thursday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and of her uncle, Wm. H. Prichard, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice.

Long.—At Rio Hache, on Sunday, Sept. 13, on board the brig [illegible], William Long, a seaman, aged [illegible] years, supposed to have a sister residing in New-York City.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 343 Broadway,
Offer the whole of their rich and extensive stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, &c., &c.,
At Retail,
FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

HARD TIMES.
Curtain goods and paper hangings selling [illegible] cost of importation. [illegible]

[illegible] STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING IS NOW OFFERED AT A REDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT. FROM OUR USUAL RETAIL PRICES, WHICH IS MARKED ON EVERY ARTICLE IN PLAIN FIGURES.
SMITH BROTHERS,
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
NOS. 122, 126, AND 140 FULTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

STEWART, LAMBERT AND BOWEN [illegible]
DAILEY & CO.
[illegible]

[illegible]
DRY GOODS
AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES,
FOR CASH.
CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO.,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NOW OFFER THE LARGEST STOCK OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS EVER EXHIBITED IN THE UNITED STATES,
COMPRISING EVERY WELL-KNOWN MAKE OF PRINTS, BLEACHED AND BROWN GOODS, FLANNELS, DE LAINES, &c., &c.
BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY,
Go to DAILEY & CO.'S and make an investment. They offer the whole of their immense stock at the cost price. Look at their announcement and list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL.
THE LARGE AND CHOICE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,
Now selling at
RETAIL,
At No. 41 Dey and No. 200 Fulton-st., New-York,
At an immense reduction,
FOR CASH!!!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 322 Broadway, corner Pearl-st.

NOW'S YOUR TIME!
You can buy any article out of the immense stock of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, and Silver-Plated Ware, of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., at the [illegible] [illegible] of this paper.

[illegible]
GOOD COAL ONLY $5 PER TON.—[illegible] and Locust Mountain Coal, Furnace [illegible] in fine order, at the above low price. [illegible] No. 11 Wall, No. 299 East [illegible] Cherry-st., New-York; also foot of [illegible] 10th st., Williamsburg.

W. & A. UNDERHILL, IMPORTERS AND [illegible] of Ostrich and fancy Feathers, will [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, to sell at [illegible] whole stock of black, white and colored [illegible], comprising one thousand dozen at the [illegible]
L. & A. UNDERHILL,
Nos. 4 and 6 John-st., first store from Broadway, N. Y.

NO EXCUSE FOR HAVING COLDS AND [illegible] in the limbs, when a 25 cent bottle of Dr. [illegible] VENETIAN LINIMENT will afford you [illegible]

POLITICAL NOTICES.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals, HIRAM KETCHUM, of New-York.
For Secretary of State, JAMES O. PUTNAM, of Erie.
For Comptroller, NATHANIEL S. BENTON, of Herkimer.
For State Treasurer, LYMAN ODELL, of Livingston.
For Attorney-General, HENRY E. ROSS, of Essex.
For State Engineer and Surveyor, ROSWELL GRAVES, of Kings.
For Canal Commissioner, [illegible] DENNISTON, of Steuben.
For Inspector of State Prisons, JOHN M. STEVENS, of Westchester.
Election TUESDAY, Nov. 3.

[illegible] SENATORIAL DISTRICT—XTH, [illegible] AND XVIITH WARDS.—The [illegible] Republican Nominating Convention of [illegible] met on Monday evening, 19th inst., at [illegible]. The entire delegation, five from each Ward, being present, the Convention organized by appointing [illegible] Chairman, and DAVID HOGG and JOHN [illegible] Secretaries. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Senator with the following result: [illegible] SMITH, Jr., received 12 votes; T. C. FIELDS received 3 votes. On motion of Mr. WRIGHT SMITH, the nomination of Mr. [illegible] was declared to be unanimous. The Convention then adjourned.
N. McLEOD, Chairman.
[illegible], JOHN J. [illegible], Secretaries.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

$3,000 A YEAR—FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE [illegible] for sale, which produces the above sum, [illegible] to first-class tenants, whose business is not [illegible] by the hard times. Rent promptly paid, and is [illegible] improving in value; in perfect repair, and the [illegible] part with it for want of cash. To any party [illegible] and able to invest from thirty to fifty thousand dollars, at a net income of 10 per cent. per annum, over [illegible] taxes, insurance, repairs, &c., the present is a good opportunity. Address Box No. 1,347 Post-Office.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to SAMUEL T. [illegible], near the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL Gothic cottage and eight lots of land, within half an hour's ride of Fulton Ferry, situated in Greenfield, near Flatbush, and warranted perfectly healthy. Will sell at a great sacrifice, on easy terms, or exchange for anything of real and equal value. Inquire of WM. MATHEWS, No. 107 Franklin-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEAT THREE-STORY BRICK house, with all the modern improvements. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of S. W. CRONK, No. 73 West 36th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—At Audubon-park, 3 miles from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad. The house is nearly new, of moderate size, with well and cistern-water in the kitchen, and cistern-water in second-story; heated by hot-air furnace; location within five minutes walk (plank) of the 152d-st. station; house surrounded by very fine trees, both Evergreen and Deciduous. Furniture [illegible] good, and will be sold cheap. Apply to R. A. HAGGERTY, No. 126 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 22 Broadway, extending from Broadway 100 feet deep to New-st., 26 feet wide, lighted front and rear, [illegible] by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing-House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET IN NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSE and out-buildings, with about 5 acres of highly cultivated ground; fruit trees, excellent water, healthfully and finely situated, on Scotland-st., near North Orange Depot. Address J. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO RENT—IN WILLIAMSBURG, PART OR THE whole of a first-class new brick house, with modern improvements, and garden, near South 10th-st. Ferry. Pleasant home for a young couple or small family. Rent moderate to good tenant. Possession immediately, with furniture, if required. Apply to S. L., Box No. 3,186 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—A FINE [illegible] story loft, in house No. 131 William-st., with Croton water, and good light. Rent reasonable—insurance light on the building. Apply to C. R. CHRISTOPHER, No. 23 Spruce-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 28TH-ST., near 4th-av., to a small private family only; 13 rooms, with the improvements. Rent $125 per month. Apply to H. C. READ, 55 East 23d-st., before 9 or after 4 o'clock.

TO LET—PART OF THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, furnished or unfurnished, No. 4 Washington Terrace, Hoboken, within one minute's walk from ferries. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises.

$300.—TO LET—AT THIS CHEAP RENT, FROM now until 1st May next, the handsome modern three story and basement houses Nos. 260 and 262 West [illegible]-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., handsome location. Apply to WM. KENNELLY, No. 45 William-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT, PARLOR AND THIRD stories of a neat small brick house in 36th-st., near [illegible], to a small family; rent moderate. Inquire of S. W. CRONK, No. 73 West 36th-st.

TO LET—FOUR PRIVATE STABLES, NO. 37 [illegible], between 4th and Madison avs., of different prices. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR GENTLEMEN.—Apply No. 71 East 16th-st.

TO LEASE—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house on 5th-av. with stable. Address Box No. 207 Post-Office.

STEAM POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. [illegible] Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED FOR CASH.—A SMALL, well-built house, with a few lots attached, on the line of the Fulton-av. Railroad, Brooklyn, or a house and a few acres of ground in the country, within a few miles of the City. A person having neat, comfortable [illegible], and willing to sell for price in keeping with the present value of money, can hear of a customer by addressing Mr. SAMPSON, care of Mr. George Jones, Times [illegible].

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—TILL MAY 1, near one of the squares, and below 25th-st., preferred. Rent not over $60 per month. Address, immediately, G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

WANTED—A STORE ABOUT 20 BY 40 FEET, ON Broadway, between Chambers and Bleecker sts., on the west side, for 3 or 6 months. Address Box No. 2,711 Post-Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT GREAT BARGAINS.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, is now selling his present stock at greatly reduced prices.
Beautiful Gold Enameled Watches for Ladies, some with diamonds on the outside, at extraordinarily low prices.
Richly Engraved Hunting Watches for ladies, very low.
Gold Detached Levers and Lepines.
Fine Gold English Patent Levers for gentlemen, very low indeed, and Silver ones also.
Splendid Pocket Chronometer Watches, extremely low, and every style of Gold and Silver Watches made, will be sold at astonishingly low prices. Watches exchanged.
Ladies' Ear Rings, Pins and Bracelets of all descriptions.
Diamond Pins and Rings at very low prices indeed.
Plain and Figured Gold Bracelets.
Ladies' Gold Guard Chains and Chatelaine Chains.
Gentlemen's Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains.
Gold Fob Keys, Seals, Studs and Sleeve-Buttons, Seal Rings.
Plain and Chased Gold Rings; Pure Gold Wedding Rings.
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, Gold Thimbles, Gold Pencils and Pens.
Gold Lockets, Silver Napkin Rings, Port-monnaies, and Fruit Knives.
All the above will be sold at remarkably low prices, as the subscriber is determined to close out his present stock at prices to suit the times. Goods sent by mail or express to all parts of the United States and Canada free of charge.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES of Tea and Coffee store, No. 57 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY, No. 36 William-st.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, ONE THAT has been established about 20 years. It is located in [illegible] part of the City, is a first-rate stand, [illegible] a good opportunity for any one acquainted with the business. Terms made easy. Real Estate or Stocks taken in exchange. Address G., Times Office.

PERSONAL.

AMERICAN GIRL AND BOY, OF RESPECTABLE parents, healthy and active, would be adopted by a gentleman or lady having no children; the girl is 10 and the boy is 6 years old. A line dropped to [illegible], N. Y., to C. T., information will be given.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER now offers for sale his choice assortment of bulbs, carefully selected to insure a fine bloom, either in the house or the pleasure ground. A. SMITH, Seedsman, No. 66 Whitehall.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY. ALSO, THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 14 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT SALE.
E. C. WILSON & CO.,
During the past week, have completed an inventory of their entire stock, and will offer it by the piece or package, on Monday, Oct. 19,
FOR CASH,
At prices that have been made to correspond with the present value of MONEY.
This stock is by far the most extensive and complete in the market, embracing
DOMESTIC GOODS of well-known and "favorite brands."
PRINTS, the latest and best styles in market.
FLANNELS, in great variety.
SILKS and VELVETS at a large reduction from auction prices.
HOSIERY, GLOVES and FANCY WOOLEN GOODS.
DRESS GOODS, choice styles, many of which were imported expressly for our sales, and not to be found elsewhere.
YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS, suited to the trade generally.
SHAWLS, SCARFS and LADIES' CLOTHS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS in the greatest variety.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS.
OVER-COATINGS, &c.
BLANKETS, Whitney and Mackinaw, all sizes.
HORSE BLANKETS, all colors.
DRUGGETS,
BOCKINGS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
No. 12 Cortlandt, and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey sts.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILK AND FANCY GOODS, IN CHAMBERS-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
IN THE LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 325 BROADWAY, Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.
Embracing—
5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.
2,000 SILK ROBES a Volants.
2,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Broche and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS.
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
600 Chenellie Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
300 Chenellie SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Broché Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
800 Broché LONG SHAWLS.
850 Broché SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Chenellie SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Aneline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Oder French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 doz. French Lawn Hemst'chd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
800 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS.
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES.
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.
The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.
10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
We are daily exhibiting the largest and richest assortment of elegant Velvet and Beaver Cloaks which can be found in the City. Our orders having been given in Paris for novelties by every steamer, we receive and sell them, notwithstanding the panic, but at prices 40 per cent. lower than they otherwise would be offered at.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
FINE FURS.
Our immense stock of fine furs, imported and manufactured by ourselves, will from this date be offered at cost. Every article of fur in our store is genuine, and guaranteed as represented. A full line of children's furs.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

OCT. 15, 1857.
JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 22 Warren-st.,
Now offer to wholesale dealers the entire balance of their Fall stock, consisting of
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,
TIES, CRAVATS, SCARFS, SHAWLS, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.

A CARD.
AUCTION PRICES.
FOR CASH.
At the request of a large number of dealers, to enable them to select for themselves precisely the articles they require, we shall not continue our auction sale at present, but close our stock of
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS
promptly at private sale for cash.
Nobody will object to our prices.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO., No. 64 Park-place.

WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS.
We now offer our
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE AND FASHIONABLE
FANCY GOODS,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,
FOR CASH.
E. M. SMITH, (Late Smith and Pitcher,)
No. [illegible] Murray-st., corner Church-street, New-York.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE,
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
By KETCHAM, [illegible] & MERSEREAU,
No. 30 Chambers-st.

AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN
CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
Corsets 75c. and $1. Worth $1 50 and $2.
For thirty days only.
MRS. GAYNOR,
No. 644 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

MILLINERY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par for goods at
J. SPENCE & SONS', No. 27 Division-st.

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS RUSH!
CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE
at
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.
12,000 dresses LAWN, 36 cents each, 9 yards long.
3,000 dresses Valencia PLAIDS, 10s. each, 10 yards long.
3,000 dresses DE LAINE, 4s. 6d. each, 9 yards long.
7,000 dresses all colors in PARAMATTA, 8s. each, 8 yards long.
3,000 dresses PERSIAN DE LAINE, 10s. each, 10 yards long.
4,000 dresses double-width PLAIDS, 12s. each.
10 cases heavy COTTON FLANNEL, 10 cents, worth 12 cents.
5 cases double-width SHEETING, 18¾ cents, worth 2s.
200 pieces ducal PLAIDS, silk stripe, 12 cents.
7,000 pieces Fall hat RIBBONS, 10 cents, worth 18¾ cents.
Ladies will do well to call and see the bargains in every description of dry goods; in no instance over 50 cents on the dollar.
ONLY ONE PRICE.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.
P. S.—No connection with any other house in this street.

CLEARING OUT SALE,
To Retire from Business.
GREAT SACRIFICE in CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Is offering his entire Stock at
AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
Consisting of
TAPESTRY, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,
THREE-PLY AND SUPERFINE INGRAIN.
Also,
STAIR CARPETING AND FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
From 3 to 24 feet wide.
HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS,
MATTING, DRUGGETS, FELT CLOTHS, &c.
THEY MUST AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
LADIES, CALL AND EXAMINE,
At J. HYATT'S,
No. 210 Bowery, Opposite Rivington-st.

THE CRISIS HAS COME!
ALARMING SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS!
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning $30,000 worth of silks
JUST PURCHASED AT GREAT SACRIFICE, viz:
Rich Bayadere silks, 6s. per yard, worth 10s.
Splendid Bayadere silks, 8s. per yard, worth 12s.
Extra rich Bayadere silks, 10s. per yard, worth 14s.
Also, magnificent silk flounced robes, $15, worth $25.
Extra rich silk flounced robes, $30, worth $50.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT CONVULSION
IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY,
We are enabled to offer immense bargains in
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, VIZ.:
4-4 all linen damask, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
4-4 Shaker flannel, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
Also, linens, sheetings, cloths, &c., at similar reduction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
2,000 French embroidered Swiss collars, at 50 cents each.
1,500 French embroidered Swiss collars at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
1,000 fine cambric Swiss collars at $1 worth $1 75.
500 fine cambric Swiss collars (superior quality) at $1 50, worth $2 75.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,
Will sell, this week,
THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

PLAID MERINOS ONLY TWO SHILLINGS PER YARD.
SUPER QUALITY at 3s. 6d., Bright Colors.
AN ASTOUNDING BARGAIN,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
One block below the St. Nicholas.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
100 Paris Whitney Blankets, in all sizes,
At a wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS—VALENCIA PLAIDS.
250 pieces 6-4 Valencia Plaids, (high colors,) at 6s. per yard
Previously sold at $1 25.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Brodwy.

LINED PLUSH CLOAKS ONLY $6,
SUITABLE FOR THE COLDEST WEATHER.
Also, SUPER HEAVY RIBBED BEAVER CLOAKS,
at $10,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE
OF
DRY GOODS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
of a
LARGE JOBBING-HOUSE
WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT
RETAIL FOR CASH,
COMPRISING $200,000 WORTH OF
SILKS, MERINOES, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,
in every variety,
LINEN GOODS,
BLANKETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE and MUSLIN DRAPERY,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.
Sale to commence on
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 21,
In the Store
No. 300 BOWERY, (opposite 5th-st.)
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
The goods are all the newest styles, this Fall's importation. Will be sold at prices much less than the cost of manufacture.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!!!
For a few days only.
WILLIAM H. LEE & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway,
will offer on Monday, Oct. 19, the entire balance of this season's importation at
RETAIL,
embracing
RICH DRESS SILKS, of every description.
SILK ROBES A VOLANTE.
SILK ROBES A QUILLE.
PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS.
PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERE D'ECOSSE.
PLAIN AND PRINTED WOOL DE LAINES.
SILK AND WOOL VALENCIAS.
WOOL PLAIDS.
1,000 DRESSES, of different materials, in Robes a Quille.
Together with a long line of more common dress goods.
8-4 and 16-4 BROCHE SHAWLS.
BROCHE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
CHENILLE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
PLUSH-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
16-4 WOOL SHAWLS.
CHENILLE SCARFS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which we offer to the public at a tremendous sacrifice.
Will open on Monday at 10 A. M., afterwards at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

FRENCH MERINOS BELOW COST!
IMMENSE REDUCTION OF PRICES!
For the purpose of
EFFECTING MORE RAPID SALES
We shall offer,
AT BOTH STORES,
On and after
MONDAY, Oct. 19,
Our entire stock of very desirable
SUPERIOR FRENCH MERINOS,
At 30 per cent.
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WARRANTED GENUINE "BAJOU GLOVES,"
Of the finest quality of kid and best manufacture,
ALL CHOICE FALL COLORS,
At 70 cents per pair.
COST TO IMPORT 87½ CENTS.
Purchasers may rely on the above being strictly as represented.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRESS GOODS BELOW COST!
Fashionable Fall Dress Goods of every description, at 30 per cent.
BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Yard-and-half wide
[illegible] FANCY PLAIDS,
A novelty, at 75 cents.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FALL SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
Our entire Stock, including all the most fashionable styles,
MARKED DOWN 25 PER CENT.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH PRINTS.
10 cases more opened at
ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ELEGANT PARIS DRESS SILKS!
Newest Fall Styles,
REDUCED TO 75 CENTS AND $1.
Sales at this immense reduction will commence
MONDAY, Oct. 19.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.
PANIC PRICES!
HASTINGS & [illegible],
Nos. 18 and 20 Dey-st.
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
CLOTHING,
And many articles of their
MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,
AT RETAIL FOR 30 DAYS,
FOR CASH,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
THE STOCK EMBRACES:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES,
SCARFS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
LADIES' MERINO VESTS.
LADIES' & MISSES' WOOLEN HOODS, AND TALMAS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
In prices for French China, English Iron-stone China, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated Ware.
LOOK AT THE FIGURES.

White French China Dinner Plates the dozen	$1 50
White French China Soup Plates the dozen	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 [illegible]
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	1 [illegible]
White French China Dinner Sets, worth $40	[illegible]
Gilt-edged French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50
Fancy Colored French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	12 00
Fancy Colored French China Dinner Sets	[illegible]
White Iron-stone Dinner Plates, the dozen	[illegible]
White Iron-stone Soup Plates, the dozen	[illegible]
White Iron-stone Dinner Sets, 136 pieces	16 00
White Iron-stone Toilet Sets, 11 pieces	3 50
Six-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $120, reduced to	60 00
Six-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $75, reduced to	35 00
Six-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $60, reduced to	[illegible]
Four-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $30, reduced to	[illegible]
Hall-lights	[illegible]
One-light Brackets	[illegible]
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 [illegible]
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 [illegible]
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Castors, six Cut Bottles	4 50
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	3 [illegible]
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	10 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns, each	10 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 5 pieces	1[illegible]

THE PUBLIC
are respectfully requested to examine the goods enumerated above, as well as our very large assortment of Paris-made
CLOCKS AND BRONZES,
every dollar's worth of which we will gladly sell at
THE PRIME COST.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

DRY GOODS!
NOTICE!
FINANCIAL CRISIS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
DRESS, FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,
REGARDLESS OF COST!
AT RETAIL FOR CASH.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st., New-York.

CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERIES.
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SETS,
BOYS' COLLARS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERIES.
Continuation of the sale,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
A large and beautiful assortment,
SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE,
NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Bought under the present pressure, for sale
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SILK VELVETS,
EVERY WIDTH AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SILKS AT SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
An additional lot of these
VERY POPULAR GOODS
Will be offered on Monday, Oct. 19.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer sts.

PARENTS, OBSERVE!
THAT SCHOOL SUITS,
DRESS SUITS, AND
TRAVELING SUITS,
FOR BOYS,
BOYS' RAGLANS, &c.,
Elegant,
Fashionable,
Durable,
Are marked down,
[illegible] der Cost, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
On and after Monday, Oct. 12, the entire stock of JAMES CROPSEY, No. 461 Broadway, will be offered to cash buyers at a great reduction from the cost of importation, consisting of $100,000 worth of rich and elegant
Dry goods,
Superb flounced robes,
Very rich robes à quille,
Elegant dress silks,
Genuine Irish poplins,
Valencias, French merinos,
Lace and embroidered [illegible],
Real laces, French embroideries,
Shawls, flannels, and mantillas,
Gloves, hosiery, de laines and a general assortment of house-keeping goods.
No. 461 Broadway, near Broome-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
Owing to the great pressure in money matters, the subscriber has reluctantly concluded to sell off,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
His entire stock, consisting of
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
worth of the
CHOICEST MOURNING GOODS
EVER IMPORTED.
Many large lots having been purchased at recent Auctions, greatly below the cost of importation, and, with the sacrifice now making, will be found most advantageous to purchasers. An inspection before purchasing elsewhere is solicited.
Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
W. JACKSON, Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

RICH DRY GOODS.
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
RICH NEW CLOAKS,
30 PER CENT. REDUCTION.
SILKS GREATLY UNDER COST.
SILK ROBES 40 PER CENT. UNDER COST.
IRISH POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS,
REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS GENERALLY,
ALL
GREATLY UNDER COST.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway above 9th-st.

RICH DRY GOODS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
Rich chene silk, worth $3, Sold at $1 25.
Elegant Bayadere silk, worth $1 75, Sold at $1 25.
Brocade Bayaderes, worth $2 25, Sold at $1 50.
With a great variety of other styles at the same rates of prices.
By JAMES CROPSEY,
No. 461 Broadway.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Rich and elegant sets of laces and embroideries,
French worked bands, medallion sets,
Infants' medallion capes,
Edgings and insertions,
All at 50 per cent. under regular prices, by
JAMES CROPSEY,
No. 461 Broadway.

REAL IRISH POPLINS.
A splendid assortment of these beautiful goods in all their variety of styles,
Sold at $1 37½. Worth $2.
At JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 461 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT
HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN
AT COST AND BELOW COST PRICES,
For the month of October, 1857.
The assortment in each department was never more complete than at the present time.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
COLLARS AND SETS,
CAPES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
HONITON, POINT,
BRUSSELS, CHANTILLY,
And all other rich Laces at cost prices, to insure immediate sales.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
A select assortment
Of Cloaks in cloth and velvet,
Of the newest Paris patterns,
At reduced prices.
MME. F. PINCHON,
No. 86 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL, for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 211 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

CARPETS
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
Owing to our heavy importations we are selling all our stock at retail, at prices never before offered in this market.
DOUGHTY & BRO.,
No. 211 Broadway, opposite the Park.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
Newest, best, cheapest. Open now and every month, at No. 297 Broadway, by S. CHAMBERS. N. B.—When hatters turn tailors, milliners, shoemakers, and Jack of all trades, look out for trash and a crash.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
$100,000 WORTH OF NEW FALL GOODS
TO BE SOLD
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
SILKS.—12s. and 14s. SILKS reduced to 10s.; 10s. and 12s. SILKS reduced to 8s.; 8s. and 9s. SILKS reduced to 6s., &c.
MERINOS.—10s. FRENCH MERINO reduced to 8s.; 8s. FRENCH MERINO reduced to 6s.; 6s. FRENCH MERINO reduced to 4s.
2,000 pieces PARAMATTA marked down 1s. to 2s. per yard; 1¼ yds. wide PARAMATTA, 1s., very fine, 1s. 6d.; 1s. 6d. French DE LAINES, 1s. 3d.; 1s. 6d. DE LAINE, 1s.; 1s. 3d. do., 10c.; elegant Gala PLAIDS, 1s.; Scotch GINGHAM, 6¼c.; 10-4 Waltham SHEETING, 1s. 6d., usual price 2s. 6d.; double-width PILLOW-CASE MUSLIN, 10c., usually 1s.; MERRIMACK CALICOES, 9c., regular price 1s.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
BANKRUPT STOCK OF BLACK SILKS.
Also, $30,000 worth of Black Silks, the importation of MARTIN, GEISLER & CO. To be sold at retail at prices unheard of heretofore. An elegant Black Silk will be sold for 6s. 6d., and a superb article for 9s.
H. S. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.,
corner of Monroe-st.

NOTICE.—FINANCIAL CRISIS—FURS! FURS! FURS!—To be sold regardless of cost, in consequence of the present depressed state of affairs. F. H. PHILLIPS, No. 259 Grand-st., offers to the public an inducement which cannot again appear before them. The proprietor having purchased for cash the whole of an immense bankrupt stock of rich fancy Furs, which he is now selling 25 per cent. below their original cost. Ladies will therefore do well to call before purchasing elsewhere, and examine our newly-invented style of Fur Duster, Talmas, Carnivals, Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. This is at the present time acknowledged to be the cheapest Fur-store in the City.

THE CELEBRATED SCOTCH WOOL and Shaker-knit under-garments, also every description of under-shirts and drawers, from auction, selling very cheap, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 280 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

DAMAGED GOODS.—BED AND BERTH blankets, French broadcloths, fancy cassimeres, doeskins, plaid poplins, woolen plaids, linens, table cloths, flannels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. 485 BROADWAY.—Ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual fine stock, another of lower grade, which I can sell at wholesale prices.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY where there are no other boarders preferred, by a gentleman, wife and daughter, two furnished bedrooms and parlor, the former communicating or adjoining, on second floor, with gas, fires and water. The gentleman will dine at home on Sunday only. Location not above 30th-st., and near a City railroad. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address Box No. 1,423 Post-Office, stating name, terms, &c.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a pleasant, commodious house, in a respectable neighborhood, half a block from the cars and ten minutes to the Fulton Ferry, desire a gentleman and his wife as boarders, to whom the comforts of home would be afforded in the family circle. Reference given and required. Address H. G., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED BACK PARLOR, heated by hot-air if desired, suitable for single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Also, rooms for gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged. No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARDING.—A SUPERIOR ROOM ON SECOND floor, with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, register, &c.; or two rooms, with or without partial board, may be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family below 12th-st., near Broadway. No other boarders taken. Satisfactory references required. Address E. C., box K., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING ROOMS FOR the Winter, with board, will find superior accommodations at No. 100 West 14th-st. The house is in complete order and furnished with every convenience, and the situation unsurpassed by any in the street. Small children will not be received, and those wishing low-priced rooms please not apply.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY with a large commodious house, would take a gentleman and lady, or small family for the Winter, (the Sabbath strictly regarded.) Apply at No. 92 West 43d-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock. Undoubted references given and required.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. [illegible] 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen with partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home, can find such by applying at No. 162 West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a pleasant furnished room and breakfast and tea, in a small private family; house pleasantly located in 38th-st., near Madison-av. Address WILLIAM, Times Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOMS may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 229 HICKS-st., near Grace Church. A pleasant third-story front room, overlooking the bay; would accommodate a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. Also, a hall bedroom for a single gentleman. Unquestionable references as to table and home comforts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 ATLANTIC-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, may be had on moderate terms at No. 286 Henry-st., near Harrison-st.

BOARD WANTED.—PERMANENT BOARD IN a farm-house for a middle-aged woman, where there are no other boarders, and she can have the comforts of a home. Terms must be moderate. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Times Office.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 29 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th-st.—A suite of five rooms, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board, separate or together; also, two large parlors on first floor; gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. The location is pleasant, and connected by cars and stages with business parts of the City.

148 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THE first-class house No. 310 2d-av., will let to a gentleman and his wife a suite of furnished rooms on the 2d floor with partial board for the gentleman; gas and fire, for $12 per week. Unexceptionable reference will be required.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD to gentlemen at No. 42 Great Jones-st.; breakfast if required. The house has all the modern improvements.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID AND seamstress, or nurse; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all kinds of fine sewing; can do up fine muslins beautifully; is competent to teach children under 12 years, or assist in housekeeping; has long and satisfactory reference from the first families in New-York. Address No. 253 3d-av., near 23d-st., for a few days.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS, OBTAIN subscribers and sell HODGES' JOURNAL OF FINANCE AND BANK REPORTER, new bank-note safeguard, &c., in City and country. None but men of energy and good address need apply to J. TYLER HODGES, No. 271 Broadway. Security for faithful returns required.

AGENTS WANTED.—$60 PER MONTH AND expenses paid to traveling agents, or an agent can engage upon a capital of $12 and make from $5 to $10 per day. For particulars, inclose postage stamp, and address GODDARD & CO., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COLORED WAITER, in a small private family. Those who have good City reference and thoroughly understand their business can apply at No. 27 West 17th-st., between 12 and 4 P. M.

RECEIVING COMMITTEE FOR THE HERNDON TESTIMONIAL.—Subscriptions $1.—Donations not limited:
Mrs. Commander Hartstein, No. 107 Waverley-place.
Mrs. Commander [illegible], No. 39 East 25th-st.
Mrs. Commander Livingston, No. 22 East 21st-st.
Mrs. Purser Sinclair, No. 132 West 23d-st.
Mrs. Purser Barry, No. 47 Clinton-place.
Mrs. Vanden Heuvel, No. [illegible] 18th-st.
Mrs. Gibbs, No. 251 Greene-st.
Mrs. D'Oremieulx, No. 267 Greene-st.
Mrs. Bell, No. 41 West 22d-st.
Mrs. I. Bell, Jr., No. 26 West 22d-st.
Mrs. Leavenworth, No. 223 10th-st.
Mrs. James Brooks, No. 230 5th-av.
Miss Duer, No. 15 East 29th-st.
Miss Lord, No. 34 West 17th-st.
Mrs. Chas. King, Col. Coll., 49th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Mrs. Walden Pell, No. 15 West 21st-st.
Mrs. T. Mason, No. 12 26th-st.
Mrs. Sidney Mason, No. 182 5th-av.
Mrs. J. R. Murray, No. 127 5th-av.
Mrs. Ward, No. 11 5th-av.
Mrs. Valerio, No. 46 East 30th-st.
Mrs. Daniel Parish, No. 2 East 16th-st.
Mrs. Adolphe [illegible], No. 30 West 14th-st.
Mrs. H. De R. Routh, No. 22 West 16th-st.
Mrs. [illegible], No. 49 5th-av.
Mrs. Dr. Anthon, cor. 10th-st. and 5th-av.
Mrs. J. Tyng, No. 29 Great Jones-st.
Mrs. H. W. Hills, No. 11 Brevoort-place.
Mrs. Dr. Bedford, No. 66 5th-av.
Mrs. Watson, No. 60 Clinton-place.
And the Treasurer, Mr. I. Bell, Jr., No. 26 West 22d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal of Hudson River Institute, At Claverack, N. Y., Offers board and tuition for $150 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 78th-st., [illegible]. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle [illegible] unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES [illegible] applications at her residence, and circulars [illegible] may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, [illegible] Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and [illegible] School, No. 900 Broadway, [illegible] term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for [illegible] the counting-room. Those between the ages of [illegible] are under the care of a female teacher. [illegible] is open to all departments. Circulars [illegible] the school rooms, and at the bookstores of [illegible] WOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and [illegible].

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL [illegible] the next term on Wednesday [illegible] will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to [illegible] young men, with provision by a [illegible]. His pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and warranted [illegible]. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. [illegible] House, Astor-place, also Classical Gymnasium.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information or for circulars, address O. B. WARRING, OTIS BISBEE, Principals.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—The Winter term of this Institution will commence Wednesday, Nov. 4, and continue 21 weeks. Circulars can be had at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway; or of the Principals, at the [illegible] House, corner of Broadway and 10th-st., or by addressing the Principals at South Williamstown.
BENJ. F. MILLS, J. A. MILLS, Principals.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y., near Erie Railroad, [illegible]. Winter session commences [illegible]. [illegible] departments, male and female, entirely distinct. Terms moderate. Circulars [illegible] SON & PHINNEY'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, or [illegible] at Florida.
J. W. [illegible], A. M., Principal Male Department.
Miss FANNIE JACKSON, Principal Female [illegible].

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, [illegible], reopens [illegible]. [illegible] and a teacher of gymnastics [illegible] taught in school. There is a Primary [illegible] boys of from 6 to 9 years. Circulars [illegible] school, at No. [illegible], and at [illegible] store, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MR. E. P. JENKS' SELECT [illegible] av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department [illegible] with the school, under the charge of [illegible]. For circulars and further particulars, apply [illegible].

THE INSTITUTE [illegible] (from which Mr. [illegible] retired) [illegible] family boarding school for twenty-five boys [illegible] pupils. Only a few vacancies remain. For [illegible] circulars, apply to Mr. [illegible].
[illegible] WATSON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. [illegible]. A thorough and efficient education [illegible] under a discipline mild but decided. For [illegible] &c., apply as above. [illegible] WIGGINS, [illegible].

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN—LATE PRINCIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute—continues to receive boarding and day pupils in his Institute for young Ladies, at No. [illegible], near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. [illegible], between 20th and 21st sts., third door above [illegible] Church, where they will receive their pupils on [illegible] September.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS [illegible] County, N. Y. [illegible], A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. [illegible] may be had of [illegible] or of the Principal.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN [illegible] and Collegiate Institute, [illegible], N. Y. Terms $100 per year, male and female [illegible] received at any time. [illegible] up-stairs.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND [illegible]'s French day and boarding school, [illegible] corner [illegible] av. French is the [illegible] language of the school. English [illegible] by two Englishmen.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER term opens Nov. 12, and continues 14 weeks. [illegible] Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

$101 A YEAR PAYS FOR BOARD AND common English in Fort Edward Institute, N. Y. A few vacancies for ladies. Send for a Catalogue to Rev. JOS. E. KING, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn.; Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable [illegible] taught at No. [illegible] 4th-av., by the author, [illegible]. "His popular [illegible] veteran artists."—Boston Commonwealth.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of [illegible]. Opened for its fourteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. [illegible].
GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17, No. 4 West 38th-st., second door from 5th-av.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their [illegible] and day school, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., will be [illegible] Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, [illegible].

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LA [illegible], Paris, No. 555 Broadway. Spanish and [illegible] taught. Classes for Ladies, Evening for Gentlemen.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL, [illegible] 21 East 16th-st., offers to parents good facilities for the education of their sons. [illegible].

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, [illegible] East [illegible], near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from [illegible] and from Nature, at [illegible] Academy, [illegible] Broadway.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AGENCY FOR TEACHERS, SCHOOLS AND PUPILS, [illegible] ANDREWS, [illegible], 799 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Teachers are wanted for the various [illegible] of instruction North, South, East and West. [illegible] vacancies for Teachers liberally paid for, [illegible]. Several vacancies are now [illegible] suitable applicants, and among them a Professor [illegible], several ladies for the Ornamentals—a [illegible] teacher; one for Gymnastics, and one for [illegible] Drawing. Initiatory charge $1. Special advantages to parents seeking boarding-schools for their [illegible] gratuitously.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, No. 346 Broadway, New-York—SMITH & BOYD [illegible] prepared to supply schools and families with [illegible] teachers and governesses; schools with pupils, &c.; teachers with desirable situations. [illegible] wanted for the classical academies and [illegible] departments. Schools for sale and lease. [illegible] partnership for sale. Send for a circular.
SMITH & BOYD, Appleton Building, N. Y.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University wishes a situation as tutor in a family of children, or will take single pupils. The common branches taught, including modern languages and drawing. Inquire at No. 21 12th-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., or address J. W., Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin and music, desires a situation as resident or visiting governess in a private family; best references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. [illegible], Post-Office.

MATHEMATICS.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; would be [illegible] as assistant in teaching beginners. Address [illegible], Times Office.

A RESIDENT FEMALE TEACHER OF piano, drawing and painting is wanted immediately in a boarding school near the City. Address PRINCIPAL, for two days, at this office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON (supposed in 5th-av., near St. Luke's [illegible]), a SHAWL PIN, in form of [illegible], inlaid with hair, with a black enamel circle, and a name and date inscribed on it. It is of peculiar interest to the owner. The finder will confer a great favor by leaving it at the Market Fire Insurance Co., No. 37 Wall-st., and receive the above reward.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 19TH INST., A PROMISSORY NOTE for $[illegible], made by [illegible] to the order of [illegible], and indorsed by him and by A. H. Ross, dated July 16, 1857. Whoever will return said note to the office of J. S. ELY, No. 43 Wall-st., [illegible], will be liberally rewarded, payment of the same having been stopped.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible], Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., &c. BANGS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock the entire stock in their Salesroom No. 22 Nassau-st., comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping, consisting in part of beds, mattresses, bureaus, bedsteads, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber and dining-room furniture, parlor suites, wardrobes, &c., &c.

Also cutlery, crockery, carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c. The whole to be sold to pay advances.

Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.
SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 26 PINE-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM.—To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of Stocks, Bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, for account of whom it may concern:

[illegible] shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Stock ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares New-York Central Railroad ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Bank of State of New-York ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares United States Fire Insurance Co. ... $25 each.
[illegible] shares East River Fire Ins. Co. ... $25 each.
[illegible] shares New-York and Virginia Steamship Co. Stock ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares American Exchange Bank Stock ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Artisans' Bank Stock ... $100 each.
[illegible] per cent. Bonds State of North Carolina, due 18[illegible].
[illegible] per cent. 1st Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund Bonds of Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad Co., due 1882 ... $1,000 each.
[illegible] per cent. 1st mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund Bonds of Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Co., due 1875 ... $1,000 each.
[illegible] per Bonds of Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Co. ... $1,000 each.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
Office No. 55 Wall-st.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$2,000 New-York City 7 per cent. (Assessment) Bonds, 18[illegible].
$1,100 New-York City 7 per cent. (Assessment) Bonds, 18[illegible].
[illegible] shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co. ... [illegible] each.
[illegible] shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co. ... [illegible] each.
[illegible] shares East River Fire Insurance Co. ... $25 each.
[illegible] shares East River Fire Insurance Co. ... $25 each.
[illegible] shares American Express Co. ... [illegible] each.
Next Regular Sale SATURDAY, Oct. 24.
Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Special sales every other day.

Ezra Ludlow, Jr., & Co., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL THIS DAY AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE at 12 o'clock:
$2,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
[illegible] shares United States Trust Co. Stock ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Chicago and Rock Island Stock ... 100 each.
[illegible] shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Co. Stock ... 100 each.

F. Nash, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, VELVET CARPETS, ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS, RICH SILVER WARE, &c.—F. NASH, auctioneer, will sell, by catalogue, on THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ o'clock, the entire superb contents of the residence No. 220 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of three costly solid rosewood parlor suites, covered with satin and tapestry of various styles, solid rosewood [illegible] sofa and centre-tables of the most exquisite carvings, rosewood etagere, large rosewood secretary, fancy tables inlaid with pearl, elegant reception chairs, in satin, Turkish easy chairs in moquet and tapestry, large French plate pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, elegant landscape shades, rich China and marble vases, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, finished all round, elegantly inlaid with pearl, velvet carpets, bronzes, clocks, girandoles, rich and costly Parian ornaments, oil-paintings, comprising a great variety of subjects, by eminent foreign artists; superior singing canary birds and cages, rosewood dining-room furniture, covered in plush, extension table, 14 feet, dining and arm chairs, rosewood, elegant and costly China tea and dinner sets, crystallized ruby-cut glass ware, magnificent silver tea set, cake baskets, casters, spoons, forks, goblets, urns, salvers, ivory balance-handle cutlery, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, in suits, French china toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, live geese feather beds, bolsters and pillows, lambs' wool blankets, rosewood chamber suites in haircloth, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, couch-bed. Also bedroom suites, ingrain carpets, mirrors, engravings, hall-stand, velvet stair-carpet, stair-rods, oil-cloths, &c. Also, all the basement furniture, which embraces a large and desirable assortment of common crockery, glass ware, knives and forks, kitchen utensils, &c. The entire furniture of the above house is in excellent condition, and of superior manufacture, having been in use only a short time, thus affording an opportunity to housekeepers seldom met with. Sale peremptory.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT CHINA, CARPETS, PAINTINGS, CHANDELIERS, THIRTY TONS COAL, HERRING IRON SAFE, WINES, &c.—RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, at the residence No. [illegible] 21st-st., a few doors from 6th-av., the entire magnificent rosewood furniture, &c., of the house. Terms of sale will be cash, and the entire catalogue will be sold strictly without reserve. Parties from a distance are assured that the house is replete with fashionable first-class furniture, which has been used but three months and in perfect order. Goods must be removed immediately, for which ample [illegible] will be in attendance.

Parlor Furniture.—Consists of full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in brocade and silk velvet, with slip covers. Three full marble-top etageres, with plate doors; Turkish chairs in tapestry, French lounges; three large and elegant pier mirrors; brocade lace curtains; Egyptian and statuary top-centre, sofa and pier tables; French escritoire; splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte; marble music cabinet; rosewood corner etageres; consoles in buhl work; over 300 yards English carpets, with rugs to match; bronze and ormolu clock; two costly rosewood bookcases, lined with satin, and 25 elegant oil-paintings, richly framed; Dresden and Sevres China vases, with a beautiful collection of marble and Parian parlor ornaments.

Dining-Room and Chamber Furniture.—Rosewood wardrobes, with mirror fronts; rich carved bedsteads; 12 superior hair-mattresses; marble-top bureaus, washstands, commodes, China toilet sets, suites in hair cloth; French chairs; Pastel paintings, engravings; tete-a-tetes; [illegible] extension dining table; rich silver ware of every description, cut glass; with oak dining-room chairs, [illegible]; two fine safe bookstands; library bedroom furniture, &c. Also, large iron safe and 30 tons of coal. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.
SIG. G. B. PANDOLFINI'S FIRST SALE OF THE SEASON.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, and THURSDAY, [illegible] 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid statuary, alabaster and fancy goods, all of a recent importation, consisting of about 2,000 lots of large Medici, Etruscan, Roman and Antique Bardiglio, agate [illegible] of Siena marble; vases of various styles and [illegible], some of which are five feet high; verde antique [illegible], all of which are beautifully sculptured in alto and bas relievo; Renaissance urns and vases, with an immense variety of tazzas, verde prato work, vases, card-receivers and ornaments of the newest styles, the importation of Signor Pandolfini, recently selected by him in Italy. Also, a number of beautiful Carrara marble statues, figures of the most exquisite description, including about 20 pieces of large size garden statuary, &c., superb black marble clocks of the finest quality, various sizes, groups and figures of real bronze of a high order, antique card plates and pitchers, and other beautiful goods. The above can be examined one day before the sale.

Wm. Topping & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF WATCHES AND GOLD JEWELRY.—WM. TOPPING & CO., No. 92 Broadway, will sell, on THURSDAY, Oct. 22, an entire invoice of gold and silver watches, and watch movements, including some of the finest movements imported into this market, all of good and salable styles.

Also, an invoice of gold jewelry of the best description, consisting of gold bracelets, brooches, breastpins, earrings, lockets, finger-rings, silver sets of forks and spoons, and other articles in the line, imported for this season's City retail trade.

The foregoing comprises an entire shipment of these goods, have come direct from the Custom-House to ourselves, have not been selected from, and will be sold for cash, without reserve, to close a concern. Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

T. C. Houghton, Auctioneer.
RICH CABINET FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock at the warerooms Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., balance of the stock of furniture, all of which was made expressly for the City retail trade, and which is ordered to be sold without reserve, consisting of the richest styles of goods, viz.: heavy carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, plush and hair-cloth, splendidly-carved etageres, centre tables, rich chamber furniture of every description, armoires, pier glasses, corner stands, fancy tables, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, &c., dining-room sets, hall-stands and chairs; all of which is of the first quality, and worthy the attention of those about furnishing first-class houses. Catalogues now ready.

Thomas J. Miller, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY COTTAGE-HOUSE, WITH LEASE OF LOT.—MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction on MONDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable two-story and basement brick cottage-house, No. [illegible]-st., together with lease of lot, which has about [illegible] years to run. House, &c., newly painted, and in the most perfect repair. [illegible] feet; lot 20 feet deep; ground rent, $[illegible]. To a small family desiring a comfortable residence, the above offers every inducement. Can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock. Further particulars at office of Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, embracing State and Railroad Bonds and Bank and Insurance Stocks. Regular sales MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, or sales made every day, if desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—An adjourned meeting of the Stock and Bondholders will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, at 7½ o'clock. Persons holding books of subscription to the new loan, and those who took envelopes at the last meeting, are particularly requested to hand them in to the Secretary, No. 45 Wall-st., in order that the Finance Committee may be informed of the amount of the subscription.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR DRY Goods, for want of use, one of Chilson's large portable hot-air furnaces, will heat three or four large floors; in perfect order; been used about three months; also, first-class piano, can be selected from a large stock. Inquire at No. 333 Bleecker-st.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS, NEW-YORK,
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.
(OF WHOM THEY ARE ACCREDITED.)
BUY AND SELL FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 13, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1878. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

Office of the Republic Fire Insurance Co.
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1857.
THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Danl. D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Geo. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

Office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co.
No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 12, 1857.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE Stockholders and bondholders of this Company will be held at the Mercantile Library, on the evening of Wednesday, 21st October inst., at 7 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to mature a plan for relieving the embarrassments of the Company.
By order of JAMES BROWN, Chairman.
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

Office of the Third-avenue Railroad,
Cor. East 61st-st. and 3d-av.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1857, at which time an election for thirteen directors for the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their various transfer agencies, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, President of the Phenix Bank, New-York, has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st of November.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
References—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 19th Oct., to the 2d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 2d Nov.
H. AITKEN, Secretary.

$100,000.—AMERICAN GOLD AND silver for sale, in sums to suit, at 2 per cent. premium, by TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st.

$4,000.—WANTED—FOR SIX OR TWELVE months, $10,000 or $20,000 of good dividend-paying stock will be deposited as security; a liberal per centage paid. Address A. B., Times office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL-ST., issue credits for Commercial and Travelling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.
J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 3, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-law2yW

Office of the New-York Gas Light Co., Oct. 17, 1857.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, and a further dividend of $10 per share from the receipts prior to the reduction in the price of gas, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 2d of November next. The transfer book will be closed for one week prior to that date. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

New-York, Oct. 17, 1857.
CITIZENS' BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. COMSTOCK.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION— 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH.
BUILDING HARDWARE of Every Description,
Bell-Hangers and Locksmiths' Materials.
STUBS and SHEFFIELD FILES and TOOLS,
STEEL WIRE, &c.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—HOLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America. The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for City, County and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 61 Water-st., New-York.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horseshoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal iron, at the Noble Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 58 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 27	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. [illegible].
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, Oliver Eldridge Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

Notice.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, Edward Higgins commander, 5,200 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE.		From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.	
Saturday	Oct. 31	Saturday	Nov. 14
Saturday	Dec. 5	Saturday	Dec. 26

Price of Passage—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 23 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, William Cumming, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RABBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin ... $80 | Second Cabin ... $50
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel, [illegible]	Saturday, Oct. 31	Weds'day, Nov. 4
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturday, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG AND PORTSMOUTH.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain SKINNER, will, for the balance of the season, receive freight for Richmond, as well as Petersburg and Portsmouth, commencing to-day, and will hereafter leave Pier 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., every WEDNESDAY, arriving in Portsmouth next afternoon.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M., 3 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9½ A. M., 1½, 4½ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., for furnishing the new Primary School-house in 4th-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward, until Saturday, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock at noon, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the Clerk's Office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
AARON B. ROLLINS, JOHN MASON, SAMUEL GILLIS, JAMES MARSHALL, GEORGE WHITE, } School Officers of the XIth Ward.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Commissary General's Office in this City, corner of Elm and White streets, from this date up to the 26th of October inst., for a site for a State Arsenal, located on or between the Second and Ninth avenues, and between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, which shall be two hundred feet front on the avenue and one hundred feet deep. Title must be unexceptionable, and terms cash on delivery of the deed.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Site for State Arsenal."
B. F. BRUCE, FRED'K TOWNSEND, J. HOBART WARD, } Commissioners.
New-York, Oct. 14, 1857.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.—THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company having, by deed duly executed on the 26th day of September, 1857, transferred and conveyed to the undersigned all its estate, real, personal and mixed, in trust for the benefit of all its creditors, notice is therefore hereby given to said creditors to file their claims with the Trustees for adjustment, and to debtors that they make payment to said Trustees.
CHARLES STETSON, JOHN G. WRIGHT,
SAMUEL FOSDICK, SAM'L J. BROADWELL,
ABRAHAM M. TAYLOR, GEORGE CRAWFORD,
CLEMENT DEITRICH, Assignees.
Cincinnati, Sept. 26, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT TWO Promissory Notes—one dated Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1857, at thirty days, for $550—the other of the same date, at sixty days, for $500, made by the undersigned to the order of MANN & RODEN, (of No. 45 Greene-st., New-York,) payable at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia, will not be paid, the consideration thereof having failed.
JOHN SAVAGE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against the negotiation of the following 8 per cent. Freeland Bonds of the Florida Railroad Company: Nos. 203 to 210 inclusive, and Nos. 226 to 237 inclusive, for $1,000 each. Payment of the Coupons upon the same has been stopped. FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 36 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CHILDS & DOUGHERTY having been dissolved by mutual consent, HENRY H. CHILDS is alone empowered to sign the name of the firm in liquidation, and all persons will look to him for payment of their demands.
CHILDS & DOUGHERTY.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against crediting any person in Jersey City in the grocery business on account of purchases in the name of R. J. C. LEAKE or C. J. ROONEY. C. J. ROONEY.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint, [illegible] cent. per square foot; Warranted three years. No. 23 Fulton-st., basement.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo,
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Summer Arrangements—Commencing May 16, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:35 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

Office of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, 27th-st. and 4th-av.
New-York, Oct. 16, 1857.
NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME OF THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS TRAIN.—On and after Monday, Oct. 19, the evening express train for Boston, via New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield, will leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 3:10 P. M., instead of 4:30 P. M.
JAMES H. HOYT, Supt.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT COST PRICES.

Piano-fortes, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Accordeons, Flutinas, Banjos, Tamborines, Drums, Fifes, Flageolets, Clarionets, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music paper, and every kind of musical instrument and musical merchandise will be sold at cost price for cash.

This is the largest and best assorted stock ever offered in the country. Our entire wholesale department is also thrown open to the retail trade, at cost prices. There never was, and probably will not be again, for many years, such an opportunity to purchase musical goods of all kinds.

Bills of all the New-York State Banks taken in payment.
WM. HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway, New-York,
(Opposite the Park.)
P. S.—Persons ordering from the country will be as liberally and faithfully served as if present.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly Dubois & Stodart and Dubois, Bacon & Chambers.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN have a costly double-round 7-octave rosewood piano and stool, new four months ago, and cost them $500, and willing to sell it at a great sacrifice for cash; it is a truly superb and richly-finished instrument, is without spot or blemish, and equal to new, City-made, rich, brilliant tone, having carved legs, finished back like the front, fully warranted. Price $265 for piano and stool. A bargain, and no exaggeration. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, any time after 7 A. M.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 326, 328, and 334 21st-st., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

LOW FOR CASH.—J. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—Only warerooms in New-York Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. At the present time these well-known and truly good instruments can be bought very low for cash. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

PREMIUM PIANOS—GREAT BARGAINS.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 318 Bleecker-st., manufacturers, have determined to offer their large and elegant assortment, Grand Diagonal, over-strung base and square Pianos at greatly reduced prices. Purchasers would do well to examine before buying elsewhere.

EIGHT GOOD PIANO-FORTES TO LET— At prices to suit the times. One new rosewood Piano for sale for $175, round corners; one carved legs, double round corners, a splendid instrument, and inlaid beautiful instrument, new, $200, at No. 285 Bowery.

SEVENTEEN PIANO-FORTES AND TWO MELODEONS TO RENT—At $2, $3, $3 50, $4 and $5 a month, or for sale very cheap for cash. Music taught in a few lessons, and pianos tuned by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 225 Grand-st.

SIX BEAUTIFUL AND SUPERIOR-TONED 7-octave Pianos, two with carved legs and mouldings, made of good material, and warranted; will be sold at $200 and $240. Apply at No. 15 6th-av.

PIANOS.—WANTED, TEN OR TWENTY PIANOS, in exchange for selected agricultural lands in Illinois. Address C. L. H., Times office.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. [illegible] GRIFFEN, dentist, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The original and genuine article, is infinitely superior to all others, pleasant to the taste, composed of purely vegetable extracts, and may be taken at all seasons with perfect safety. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measure, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

Beware of Counterfeits.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community: hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 182 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed, by the Patentees of the TRIESEMAR in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore makes acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.

None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Observe that the genuine TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $5 and $7.

They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. BARROW, No. 182 Prince-st., New-York, and from the following authorized agents:

Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; W. V. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. B. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Sterns & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; G. B. Reynolds, Springfield; M. B. Green & Co., Worcester; C. Hazard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. G. Wattles, Lawrence, Mass.; Ed. Dana, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rollins, Concord, Me., and from no other establishment until further notice.

Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence, the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the skin as appear in the shape of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburn and morphew. Dr. G.'s Poudres Subtiles are equally remarkable for the surprising properties they possess in instantaneously removing superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, may be seen tested. His Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for imparting to the cheek and lip a brilliant, permanent, and natural tinge, is sui generis. Also, Lily White, Hair Restorative, Hair Dye, Oriental Cream, &c.

Agents—CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; CARLETON, Lowell; POST, Rochester; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and at Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Old Established Depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at 85 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND and other remedies for private diseases are the ne plus ultra. All disappointed of a cure will, under Dr. WARD'S treatment, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." A quick and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Unexampled success in female diseases. Monthly Pills, $5 per box; never fail of the effect intended. All the afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. Office No. 200 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 85 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of Ricord of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases &c., of the sexual system,) and Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this city, may be consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, from 8 to 1, and from 5 to 9 in the evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—Offices No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Cases of recent disease quickly and radically cured. In stricture, gleet, debility, gravel, &c., and especially where the patient has suffered from a certain class of people, his services will be most appreciated. Hours from 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock in the evening.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
Monthly soirées for children's parents.
Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.
For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

THE ART OF DANCING, AT NO. 54 EAST 13TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY—MR. CHARRUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his classes will commence on Tuesday, the 13th, and Wednesday, the 14th October. Days: Tuesday and Friday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 3½ P. M. Monthly Soirées as usual. By particular request, a Gentlemen's Class will be formed on Tuesdays and Fridays from 8 to 10 in the evening, and a Practising Soirée every Saturday evening, at which present and former pupils can subscribe. In addition to all new and fashionable dances, les Lanciers Quadrille, and the graceful Minuet Cotillon will be taught, and other exercises needful to perfect the young pupils. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 10 West 14th-st., New-York and No. 129 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUIL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.

The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter: Les Lanciers, la Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

W. WHALE & DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes will commence on Nov. [illegible] and [illegible] inst., New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. [illegible], and at Gothic Hall, Nos. 149 and [illegible] Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 12. For particulars, see circulars, to be had as above. Private lessons given at No. [illegible] 6th-av., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HARMON T. WELLS and JONATHAN S. CHRISTIE against JAMES OLMSTEAD and CHARLES PERFECT.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 187 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and nine dollars and thirty-eight cents, with interest thereon from the 19th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 19, 1857.
W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 6th day of October, 1857.
o7-law6wW* W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—KINGS COUNTY.—STEPHEN J. WALTERS against HUGH A. YOUNG, MATTHEW MALLINSON and PHOEBE MALLINSON, his wife.—(Summons for relief.)—To MATTHEW MALLINSON and PHOEBE MALLINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. [illegible], 1857.
A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the [illegible] day of August, 1857. A. M. BURR,
[illegible]law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MUSKINGHAM BRANCH BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 18th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1857.
s30-law6wW* WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plff's Atty.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MUSKINGHAM BRANCH BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is herewith filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-st., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-two hundred and forty dollars, with interest from the 22d day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1857.
WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
s30-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE CHAMPAIGN COUNTY BANK.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 4th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated Sept. 29, 1857.
WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
s30-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARTHA HEALY against MICHAEL HEALEY.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 5th day of October, 1857, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 247 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 5, 1857.
SPENCER & SANFORD,
o6-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—DOROTHEA FOSTER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH FOSTER, defendant.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To JOSEPH FOSTER, the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in the city of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 53 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of this action; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.
KITZ & KAPP, Plaintiff's Att'ys,
s23-law13wW* No. 53 Liberty-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FAIRWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the dwelling of WILLIAM H. FAIRWEATHER, No. 413 2[illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 23, 1857.
SUSAN FAIRWEATHER, Administratrix.
WM. H. FAIRWEATHER, Administrator.
jy23-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HIRAM B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ROPKE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of JAMES GARNLEY, No. 59 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated July 18, 1857.
CAROLINE ROPKE,
jy18-law6mW* Administratrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HART, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Flanley, No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 22, 1857.
M. T. BRENAN,
jy23-law6mW* JOHN FLANLEY, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. DOTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of LEWIS DOTY, No. 1 [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1857.
MARTHA A. DOTY, Administratrix.
ap23-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. E. KLUGKIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857.
JOHN F. KOHL, CARL STRUVE, } Executors.
o7-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HIRAM B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES REILLY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of FRANCIS REILLY, No. 226 Pacific-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857.
FRANCIS REILLY, PHILIP REILLY, } Executors.
o14-law6mW*

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S wareroom, No. 360 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms from No. 40 and 48 Wooster-st. to 360 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 172 Centre-st., near Howard, call the attention of purchasers to their large stock, which they will dispose of at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic use. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILLIS, No. [illegible] 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.
Orders may be left with A. ABERFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

KEROSENE OIL.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all unpleasant odor is entirely removed from Kerosene.

KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.
The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at an expense of one-quarter of one cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.
Samples can be seen at the office and at the Company's [illegible].
Local agents with exclusive [illegible] wanted.
[illegible], General Agent, No. [illegible] Beaver-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE TENTH-AVENUE MURDER.

The Murderer Known—His Supposed Flight from the City.

Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury.

Since the murder in Tenth-avenue last Saturday night, Acting-Inspector Carpenter, of the Sixteenth Ward, and his officers have been making assiduous search for the murderers. Yesterday morning, at 4, officer Toomey succeeded in arresting one of the boys who was with the fellow that stabbed the deceased. The name of the arrested boy is Daniel Cunningham; he lives at No. 90 Tenth-avenue. He has given the name of the boy who stabbed Swenson, and he turns out to be James Rogers, a boy 18 years of age, who lived with his mother at No. 29 West Twelfth-street. The third boy was Stephen McGivney, who lives in Twenty-first-street. Neither Rogers nor McGivney have been arrested, but there is little probability they will long elude the vigilance of the Police.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Coroner's investigation was resumed, before Coroner Hills, at the Sixteenth Ward Station-house. The following is the evidence taken and the verdict of the Jury:

Daniel Cunningham, sworn—I live at No. 90 Tenth-avenue; on last Saturday night, about ten o'clock, I was walking down Tenth-avenue, in company with two boys named Jimmy Rodgers and Steve McGivney; as we arrived near Twenty-first-street we met a man and woman; this was on the *left* side of the avenue, coming down; they had just turned into the avenue from Twenty-first-street; as we were passing them Jimmy hit the woman a knock with his elbow in her side; the man turned around as though he intended to strike Jimmy, when I and Steve tried to pull Jimmy away; I think the man struck Jimmy; Jimmy walked a few paces away, and then opened his knife and turned back upon the man; I did not see him open his knife; I believe Jimmy stabbed the man; I heard the woman shriek murder; I did not see the knife at all, but I saw Jimmy strike at the man; I suppose he stabbed the man because the woman immediately cried out murder, and the man also; I was frightened and ran away with Steve; Jimmy ran down Twenty-first-street towards the river; I did not see the man fall; I and the other boy went down the avenue to Nineteenth-street, and then down to the river; we were pretty near a block off when the stab was given; I have not seen Jimmy since Saturday night; Jimmy had been drinking some and was a little drunk; his home is in Twelfth-street, but in what part of the street I do not know; previous to the stabbing Jimmy had a difficulty with a boy in Tenth-avenue, because the boy would not give him a piece of his apple; there was no other difficulty that evening.

Ira Ferris—I have known Jimmy Rodgers but two weeks; he used to associate with boys in Sixteenth-street; I never saw him have a knife; I met him Saturday night in Seventeenth-street near Eighth-avenue; we all took a drink once during the evening, but I don't remember the place; I have told no one about the stabbing since it occurred; I saw Stephen on Sunday; he said he believed Jimmy had killed the man; Jimmy, on the night the murder was committed, had on a red shirt, drab coat and drab pants.

Henry Black, sworn—I reside at No. 110 Pitt-street; *last Saturday night about ten o'clock, I was in Mr.* [illegible] *store*, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue; while in the store a boy came running in followed up to the door by three boys; the boy they were chasing I have since learned to be David Scott; the largest of the three boys tried to strike the boy they were chasing; after the boy came into the store, the other boys went away down the avenue; in a few moments I saw the three boys coming towards the store arm-in-arm; one of them said "that is the man I want to lick," referring to me; they soon went away; I saw no knife in the hands of either of them; I went in the store again; and, in almost a minute afterwards, I heard a cry of murder; I ran immediately out of the store, and saw the deceased fall; I saw one of the three boys I had previously seen turn round into Twenty-first-street; I pursued after him but he dodged round a lumber-yard and I lost sight of him; I came back to where the deceased was lying; I recognize Daniel Cunningham, the previous witness, as one of the three boys I saw on Saturday night; the boys acted as though they had been drinking some, but were not much intoxicated.

Dr. Eben Hassall, sworn—I am a physician at No. 71 West Thirty-seventh-street; on Sunday I made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of John Swenson, at his residence, No. 210 West Twenty-seventh-street; I found an incised and penetrating wound about five-eighths of an inch in length, situated at the juncture of the cartilage of the fifth rib of the right side with the sternum; no other marks of external violence were upon the body; upon internal examination this wound was traced upwards and inwards, with an inclination a little to the left, till it entered the ascending aorta within the cavity of the pericardium about half an inch above its origin, making an incision in the artery similar in size to the external wound; the cavity of the pericardium and surrounding tissues were filled with clotted blood; the instrument that caused this wound completely divided the cartilage of the fifth rib, which was partly ossified, and partly divided the cartilage of the fourth rib in its upward course; it was probably an ordinary dirk-knife, with a blade [illegible] inflicted [illegible] the other organs of the deceased were in a healthy condition, with the exception of the lungs, which [illegible] of recent date; in my opinion, death [illegible]

The [illegible] the evidence, and the case was given to the Jury, after a brief charge by the Coroner. The following was the verdict:

"That John Swenson, the deceased, came to his death by a stab wound, on the evening of the 17th day of October, 1857, while walking in Tenth-avenue, near Twenty-first-street, by the hands of James Rodgers."

It is supposed that Rodgers has left the City. He lived with his mother, at No. 24 West Twelfth-street, but has not been seen since the night of the murder. As he has relatives living at Woodbridge, New-Jersey, it is presumed that he has gone there. An officer has been dispatched to Woodbridge, to see if he is there. Meantime, Acting-Inspector Carpenter, of the Sixteenth Ward, is making every effort to find him, if he is still in the City. Charles McNamara and Edward Blaney, the two boys arrested on Sunday, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder, were discharged after the Jury rendered their verdict. The boy Cunningham is held in custody as a witness.

The Will of Rufus W. Griswold, Esq.

The following is a copy of the Will of Rufus W. Griswold, Esq., presented for probate in the Surrogate's office on Monday. It is understood that the Will will be contested by the two persons claiming to be widows of the deceased. All parties were represented Monday, and the hearing was adjourned until one week from Saturday.

"In the name of God, Amen.—I, Rufus Wilmot Griswold, [illegible] of the City of New-York, [illegible] late of Philadelphia, author of books, [illegible] in feeble health, but of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, blessed be Almighty God for the same, mindful of the shortness and uncertainty of human life, do make, publish and declare this to be my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all other and former wills by me at any time made.

First—I direct my general executor, hereinafter named, so soon after my decease as may be, to pay and discharge all my just debts, and funeral expenses.

Second—I give to the New-York [illegible] the portrait of Thomas Campbell, (the last, I believe, ever painted from life); the portrait of Alice Cary, [illegible] [illegible] the portrait of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] fare, not now possessed by that Society, [illegible] to my friend Dr. John W. Francis, my set of [illegible] *History, Condition, and Prospects of the* [illegible] *Indian Tribes of the United States* by Schoolcraft. Also to my friend John William Wallace, Esquire, the water-color painting hanging in my study, of scenery near Windsor, in England. Also to my friend [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] table and two rosewood chairs, [illegible] (made by Sellers), together with the works of Willis, a copy of the new edition of the *Republican Court*, and one of the *Poets and Poetry of America*, *Female Poets of America*, *Prose Writers of America*, and *Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century*. Also to my friend Miss Alice Cary, the bed, bedding and bedroom furniture, viz., bedstead, [illegible] immediately to my bed, the rosewood bureau, and two rosewood chairs with medallion backs, also my gold watch. Also to my brothers Merrill Griswold, John Griswold and Chauncey Griswold, and my sisters Pamela Strong, Orra Gleason and Elizabeth Ames, each a copy of the new edition of the *Republican Court* and also of the *Poets and Poetry of America*, *Female Poets of America*, *Prose Writers of America* and *Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century*. Also to the Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D., a copy of the new edition of the *Republican Court*.

Third—I give, devise and bequeath to my friend George H. Moore, Esq., of the City of New-York, the residue and remainder of all my estate, both real and personal, of every kind, whereof I may die seized or possessed, or to which I may be in any way entitled, including all rights to copy-right, and all rights arising from contracts in regard thereto.

In Trust, nevertheless to sell and dispose of the same, excepting only my unpublished works and manuscripts, hereinafter referred to, and convert them into money, at time and in such way as shall seem to him best, and to apply the proceeds thereof, after satisfying the foregoing bequests, to the purchase of a lot and the erection of a single monument over my grave in Greenwood Cemetery. Provided that in case the amount so realized shall exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, or be more than sufficient, in the judgment of my said executor, for the erection of a suitable monument, then the remainder, if not more than two hundred dollars, shall be paid to my father, Rufus Griswold, and if more than two hundred, shall be equally divided among my sisters, Mrs. Orra Gleason and Mrs. Elizabeth Ames, and my brother, John Griswold.

Fourth—As to all of my unpublished works, whether printed or written, and all my manuscripts, including all letters to me, and including diaries, revises and proofs, I desire and direct that my said executor shall take charge and possession of them immediately upon my death, and shall make thereafter—with the advice and consent of my friend, John William Wallace, Esq., of Philadelphia, whose great kindness and important services to me hitherto lead me to hope that he will consent to act with Mr. Moore, my general executor, as one of my literary executors—such disposition thereof as they shall think proper, either in the way of publication, preservation or otherwise; and I desire that any new edition or editions of my works, or of any of them, be brought out under their supervision, or under that of some person to be appointed by them or the survivor of them. And in case where others are owners of, or interested in copyrights originally mine, I respectfully ask such persons, and make it my will so far as I have a right so to do, that they confer with my said literary executors, or the survivor, in regard to any new editions, and be guided by their advice and suggestions.

And I do further will and direct, that said Moore and Wallace, and either of them, have access to my chamber, study and all other places where my said unpublished papers and manuscripts are kept, and execute the trust in regard thereto, so far as they may find convenient, immediately after my decease. And I do also will and direct that all the moneys received from any of my said unpublished works or writings shall, after deducting the proper expenses and charges of my literary executors, go to the said George H. Moore in trust, nevertheless, for the purposes hereinbefore, thirdly provided.

Fifth—I do hereby appoint my friend, the said George H. Moore, general executor of this my will, with full power to act as sole executor, except as regards my unpublished works and manuscripts, with respect to which he is to act with the advice and consent of my literary executor hereinafter named. And I do hereby appoint my friend John William Wallace, Esq., my literary executor, to act as such in conjunction with the said George H. Moore, Esq., in the manner hereinbefore granted.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 8th day of August, A. D. 1857.

RUFUS W. GRISWOLD.

Undersigned by Pliny Miles and R. Ogden Doremus.

Half Year of the American Tract Society.—Statements at the meeting of the Executive Committee just held, showed that the receipts for six months had been $151,338, *or less by $11,809 than in the same* months last year. The sales by colporteurs, though in some localities diminished, have on the whole increased about $5,000, and the grants of publications have increased nearly 1,000,000 pages.

The Society's operations have so far exceeded its receipts, that notes given for printing paper will fall due in *November to the amount of $8,914 17*; and in December, $15,896 34; total due within six months, $49,451 54.

A font of Armenian type is now casting in New-York, under the care of Rev. Dr. Riggs, from Constantinople, and the *Pilgrim's Progress*, *Baxter's Saints' Rest*, and other works in Armenian, are to be electrotyped here by the Society, and the electrotype plates sent to Turkey for use by the mission, who request no less than $10,000 for their operations the current year. The venerable Rev. Frederick Monod, now in this country from Paris, also requests enlarged appropriations for France.

The Society are endeavoring by all proper means to curtail expenses so far as consistent with the efficient prosecution of its work, and bespeak the early assistance of friends and patrons, especially such as have escaped financial embarrassments.

Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.—Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1857.—The Board met pursuant to adjournment, at 7 o'clock P. M. Present, Commissioners Cooley, Butterworth, Russell, Field, Green and Hogg.

Communications from the Nurseryman and from the Superintendent of the Park, in relation to trees to be planted, and proposing grounds for a museum, were read and referred to the Committee on Trees and Plants.

The Treasurer submitted his regular report of the condition of the finances of the Board.

Reports from the Chief Engineer and Superintendent, containing the drafts of ordinances to be adopted by the Board for the government of the Park and efficient prosecution of the work, were read and referred to the Committee on By-Laws and Ordinances.

It was referred to the Joint Committee on Appropriation of Grounds and on Trees and Plants, to select suitable grounds for a museum.

Adjourned to Tuesday next, at 7 o'clock P. M.

[Advertisement.]

M. B. Brady

has recently applied to the production of Photographs a discovery which materially diminishes their cost. They will henceforth be sold at prices unusually moderate.

The New Discovery

is applied with great success to the delineation of groups—ten, twenty and even fifty persons may be portrayed at a single sitting of five seconds. None of the imperfections which have hitherto rendered groups comparatively valueless, appear in these productions. They are in every artistic respect [illegible]

Groups of Families

taken by this mode will be found to possess a value [illegible]

The Extraordinary [illegible]

[illegible] works has attracted much attention. Two exhibited by Mr. Brady at the Crystal Palace, are the largest ever executed. A similar one is exhibited at his Gallery. A photographic group of

The National Chess Congress

is also on exhibition.

Associations or Clubs

desiring to exchange Portraits may obtain them at a trifling cost.

The Gallery

contains an unrivaled collection of Portraits of native and foreign celebrities, and is open at all times to citizens and strangers.

No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHIBALD YOUNG AND HOAGLAN

Will sell their large Wholesale Stock of Clothing at Retail for cash.

All kinds of money taken.

No. 314 Broadway,
Over the Mercantile Agency.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. Coates, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. Coates.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Purdy's National Theatre continues the centre of attraction. Night after night it is crowded to overflowing by fashionable audiences to witness the grand new drama, from the *Ledger* story, of "Bess the Wanderer." It will be repeated to-night, with "Hugh the Outlaw" and "The French Spy." Messrs. Allen, Fox, Aiken, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Miss Hathaway, Miss Daly, and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Counterfeits are in the market. There is an unfailing test by which to know the genuine, viz., the water-mark, "Holloway, New-York and London," which appears in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions. Hold the paper to the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

The Goblin of the Wood.—This comic production by the Carlo Family is doing a capital business at Barnum's Museum. It is full of uproariously mirthful scenes, and compels all who witness it to laugh from beginning to end. It is repeated this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—The [illegible], whose decision is law, indorse Murray & Lanman's Florida Water as the purest and most enduring of perfumes. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, [illegible] cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Everett House, Union-square, New-York. On and after this date the price of board will be reduced [illegible] to $2 per day.

Hawley D. Clapp.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] Patent Champion Fire-Proof [illegible] Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. [illegible], corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

A New Presbyterian Church.

The corner-stone of the Greene-avenue Presbyterian Church was laid on Monday at 4 P. M. The order of exercises were prayer by Rev. Dr. Lord, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church; singing an original hymn; address and laying the corner-stone by the Pastor of the Church, Rev. Lemuel Wright; address by Rev. W. J. Van[illegible], Rev. Mr. Brown, and Rev. Dr. Lord; prayer by Rev. Mr. Gurnsey, and benediction by the Pastor.

The contents of the box were a Bible, a copy of Home and Foreign Record; also a parchment containing a history of the organization of the Church, the name of the members, the name of the Pastor, elders and trustees, architect and builders.

This Church was organized in June, 1856, by the Presbytery of Nassau, in connection with the General Assembly (O. S.) of the Presbyterian Church, and commenced erecting this building in August, 1857. The Church is located on the corner of Greene and Clermont avenues, fronting on Greene, and is a combination of the Byzantine and Norman styles. The cost of building and ground, which includes an extra lot on Greene-avenue, designed at a future day for a parsonage, is about $40,000. The building is 74 feet on Greene-avenue and 132 on Clermont-avenue. The outside height, to the eave cornice, is 40 feet, and to the ridge of the roof 63 feet; the main tower on the angle of the avenues is 23 by 23 feet, and is finished with a spire, of which the whole height is 209 feet. The flanking tower, on Greene-avenue, is 19 by 19, and 90 feet high. The lecture room, which is a part of the building, fronting on Clermont-avenue, is 38 by 66 feet, two stories, and is to be used for Sabbath-School Rooms, a Pastor's Study, Lecture Room, &c. The material is the best hard brick, with Connecticut brown-stone trimmings. The entire cost of the building, when finished, is $32,000. Messrs. King & Kellum, architects; John French, mason, and T. Reeve & Co., carpenters.

Bold Villainy.—On Monday afternoon, two colored men entered the tailor shop of Charles Mohan, No. 13 Clinton, near Fulton-street, Brooklyn, knocked down the young man in charge of the place, and rendered him insensible, and then robbed the place of property valued at $35, with which they made their escape, without creating any alarm.

☞ The new and expensive ballot-boxes recently ordered by the Police Commissioners were delivered to the Deputy-Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn yesterday.

Brooklyn Court Calendar for Oct. 21.—*General Term.*—Nos. 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40. *Brooklyn City Court.*—Nos. 18, 40, 62, 66, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 88, 92.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 20.

$6,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '66	[illegible]		200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s10	[illegible]
3,000	Virginia 6s	83¼		100	do	s3	[illegible]
10,000	do	[illegible]		100	do	s4	[illegible]
1,000	do	83½		5	do		[illegible]
22,000	Missouri State 6s	68½		100	do	s60	68¼
5,000	do	s60	[illegible]		300	do	s60	67½
2,000	do		68½	100	Erie Railroad		12¼
1,000	La. State 6s	70		225	do		12½
2,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	60		100	do	b30	12½
2,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	73		250	do		12
2,000	E. R. R. 3d m. bds	77		20	Hudson R. R. R.		16½
2,000	do	78		300	Harlem Railroad		7½
1,000	E. R. R. 2d m. b '83	60		10	Reading Railroad		22
3,000	do	52		100	do		22½
4,000	Erie R. R. bds '75	20		150	do	b30	22½
3,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71	27		600	do		22½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	66		30	Mich. Cen. R. R.		44
23	Mechanics' Bank	90		5	do		45
60	National Bank	80		13	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.		13
113	Bank of Commerce	83		25	M. S. & N. Ia. pr. st.		30
8	Am. Ex. Bank	77½		50	do		31
25	do	79		50	Panama R. R.		71
100	Canton Co.	b10	15		50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s3	77
100	do	b60	15½		250	Clv. & Pittsb. R. R.		12
200	do	15½		600	do		12
50	Del. & H. Coal Co.	95½		300	do	b60	13
5	do	95		600	do		12
70	do	c 96		250	Clv. & Tol. R. R.	s3	29½
150	Penn. Coal Co.	s 61½		100	do	s3	29
25	Cum. Coal Co.	6		600	do	s3	29½
25	do	6½		500	do	s3	29½
25	Pacific M. Steam. Co.	73		100	do	s10	29½
110	do	72		375	do	b3	30
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b7	69		1250	do	s3	30
600	do	69		100	do	s5	30
600	do	69		115	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		71½
425	do	69½		175	do		71
50	do	s4	69½		100	do	b15	71½
100	do	69½		250	LaC. & Mil. R. R.		7

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by S. Draper:

$3,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added 67¾
6,000 Han. and St. Joseph R.R. 7s	Int. added 40
15 shares Hanover Bank	71
40 shares U. S. Fire Insurance Co.	110¼
50 shares New-York and Erie R. R.	13¼
50 shares American Exchange Bank	79½
10 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co.	90
12 shares New-World Fire Insurance Co.	71
Also, the following by Edward H. Ludlow & Co.:	
40 shares Lorillard Fire Ins Co.	111½@114
70 shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co.	95
170 shares Harlem R. Preferred	20@30
200 shares Mineral Co. of N. Carolina	5
20 shares Cumberland Coal Co.	6¼
Also, the following by Adrian H. Muller:	
[illegible],000 Mich. South. and North. Ind. R. Int. ad.	20@22
[illegible],000 Detroit Mon. and Toledo 7s Int. ad.	20@23
[illegible],000 Mich. Southern and North. R. Int. ad.	24
[illegible] shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	84½
[illegible] shares New World Ins. Co.	75
[illegible] shares Lorillard Ins. Co.	113
Also, the following by Albert H. Nicolay:	
[illegible],000 Terre Haute and Alton R.R. 7s Int. ad.	40
[illegible],000 N.Y. and Harlem R.R. bds. 1861, Int. ad.	30@30½
[illegible],000 Milwaukee City 7s	Interest added 52½
[illegible] shares Harlem Railroad	7¾
[illegible] shares Delaware, Lackawanna and West. R.	24½
[illegible] shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	80
[illegible] shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company	100
[illegible] shares Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co.	114¾
[illegible] shares American Guano Co.	pref. stock. 91

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	Mo. State 6s	[illegible]	68½	200	Erie Railroad		11¾
[illegible]	do	s60	68½	200	do		11½
[illegible]	do		68	10	do		12
[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	b30	68	200	Reading R. R.	s3	31
[illegible]	do		67	100	do		30½
[illegible]	do	s10	67	150	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		29½
[illegible]	Ill. F. Bds. with. p.		80	280	do	s10	29½
[illegible]	Erie R. 2d m. b. 1883		52	5	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.		72½
[illegible]	Cumb. Coal Co.		6½	50	do		70
[illegible]	Pacific Mail St. Co.		72	38	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		90
[illegible]	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s10	68				

New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 20—P. M.

The Stock Market opened buoyantly, to-day, with a pretty active demand at generally advanced prices. The first session of the Stock Board, however, closed with a renewed pressure to sell, which was continued during the afternoon session, resulting in a slight decline, with some degree of heaviness. Yet the leading investments were higher than at the close of yesterday's business. The transactions in Exchange for the *Niagara* were to a fair extent, the rates being for Sterling 99@105, chiefly 100@102; and for *Francs*, 5.70@5.40. Gold was not very plenty to-day, while the demand is moderate, in part from country banks. Brokers buy at ½c.@1c. premium, and sell at 1½c.@3c. premium. Since the movement of the Banks to receive at par State and Eastern money on deposit, the uncurrent money Brokers have been less busily employed. Thompson, Morse & Co. say New-England currency goes at 1 ℔ cent. discount; Philadelphia, 3@4 ℔ cent.; Rhode Island, 4@5 ℔ cent.; Canada, 3@4 ℔ cent.; Southern and Western, 8@12 ℔ cent. Land Warrants are dull, with a heavy and fluctuating market; present quotations are as follows:

	Buying Prices.	Selling Prices.
[illegible] Acre Warrants, ℔ acre,	95c.	$1 05
[illegible] Acre Warrants, ℔ acre,	75c.	85
[illegible] Acre Warrants, ℔ acre,	65c.	75
[illegible] Acre Warrants, ℔ acre,	75c.	85

We learn that the City Banks have decided to discount Produce paper to the amount of a million and a half of dollars, immediately, at 30 and 60 days. This is a judicious resolve, and if wisely carried out it will materially contribute to restore animation in general business.

The business at the Clearing-House to-day was small, being $9,795,700, with a balance of $[illegible],591 13. A few of the Banks still pay their balances at the Clearing-House in coin, having nothing else to pay with. At some of the Banks gold is given to customers as usual, and a good deal of coin goes to bank as a special deposit, but taken at once in currency. The action of the Metropolitan Bank in relation to the Eastern money gives satisfaction generally. The quantity deposited with the Bank has not been large thus far. Annexed is a list of the Eastern bank-notes not taken on deposit, under the arrangement:

MAINE.

[illegible], South China.	Ellsworth, Ellsworth.
Exchange, Bangor.	Hancock, do.
Maritime, do.	Hallowell, Hallowell.
[illegible] River,	Sanford.
Rockland.	

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	VERMONT.
[illegible], Exeter.	St. Albans, St. Albans.
MASSACHUSETTS.	South Royalton.
[illegible] River, Beverly.	Stark, Bennington.
[illegible], Lee.	Danby, Danby.
	Western, Springfield.

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport City, Bridgeport.	Colchester, Colchester.
Exchange, Hartford.	Merch. Exch., Bridgeport.
Charter Oak, Hartford.	N. American, Seymour.
Hartford Co., Hartford.	Pawcatuck, Pawcatuck.
Mercantile, Hartford.	Thompson, Thompson.
[illegible], Danbury.	Windham Co., Brooklyn.
[illegible], Bethel.	Woodbury, Woodbury.
Pauquioque, Danbury.	

[illegible] all notes issued by the Rhode Island [illegible] are rejected. The Rhode Island Bank Commissioners are following up their investigation of the Banks of that State very diligently. The Providence papers complain that their bills are excepted from the arrangement that admits the redemption of all others in New-England at the Suffolk Bank. The private property of the stockholders being liable for them, gives them a better ultimate security than those of Connecticut and New-Hampshire, where, as in other Eastern States, there is nothing but the corporate responsibility to fall back on.

The Bowery Bank having forfeited all its rights under the Banking law, by the omission to publish its weekly statement twice in succession, it is thought that it will be obliged to go into liquidation. By a unanimous vote of the Directors of the Grocers' Bank, this day, it was resolved to go into liquidation immediately. The Mechanics' Banking Association of this City is now paying a dividend of fifty ℔ cent. on the deposits remaining in the Bank since its suspension. Charles T. Leake this morning tendered his resignation as Cashier of the Artizan's Bank, which was accepted by the Board of Directors.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $143,025, including $100,000 transferred from Boston; paid out $77,851, including $20,000 California drafts—and held at the close of business, this afternoon, a balance of $3,618,897.

The Tompkins County Bank of this State, the notes of which were formerly thrown out, are now taken on deposit at par the same as the State currency generally. The Pratt Bank, of Buffalo, reopened its doors on Saturday, and transacted business as usual, paying specie for its notes.

The Cincinnati Bankers have at length agreed to receive all bills that are bankable in the Eastern cities. The tone of the markets there is improved by this measure.

The Utica City Council have authorized the Chairman of the Committee on Finance to proceed to New-York for the purpose of making *arrangements in regard to the interest becoming* due on the Bonds of the city, given for stock in *the Black River and Utica Railroad Company.*

Several instances of extensions, but no important suspensions, were reported here to-day. *Sampson, Baldwin & Co.*, *the large and important* iron-dealing firm, have not suspended as reported, and are not likely to do so. The special partners in the house are among our richest and strongest men. This morning's Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "*We have just learned of the failure of a large* jobbing house—probably the largest in the city—*and until there is an end of these there will be* little legitimate employment for the banks."

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has notified the holders of its floating debt, and that they are prepared to renew it for six months, *adding the interest. The land sales of the Company* for the second week in August were $73,218 76. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company announce that the November Coupons on their first mortgage Bonds will be paid at the Treasurer's *office on and after Monday, Nov. 2.*

We learn that the Banks have agreed to discount Produce paper to the amount of a million and a half immediately, at thirty and sixty days.

The value of the week's export of the leading articles of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods was $2,132,124,—against $1,300,116 the week ending Oct. 18, last year.

We are requested to state that the firm of Sampson, Baldwin & Co. have not failed, the announcement to that effect, in the papers of yesterday morning, being a mistake.

Telegraphic Reports.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BOSTON BANKS.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The following are the footings of our Bank statement for the past week:

	Oct. 20.	Oct. 13.
Capital Stock	$31,960,000	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	46,454,500	46,013,000
Specie	2,860,000	2,641,500
Due from other Banks	5,740,000	6,125,000
Due to other Banks	3,463,000	3,240,500
Deposits	12,776,000	13,430,000
Circulation	6,071,000	6,353,000

SUSPENSION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Messrs. Farnham, Kirkham & Co., dry goods *dealers in this city, have suspended, and ask an extension.*

MONEY AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The State Savings Institution in this city has opened a depository for the currency of the adjoining States; also for the currency of the New-England States and the State of New-York; also for the notes of the Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Baltimore Banks.

A large number of the heaviest merchants advertise to receive all currency at par.

THE BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 19.

The Bank Presidents have agreed to continue to take certified checks on the Citizens' Bank, in payment of debts. The Citizens' redeems its circulation with specie, but not the checks of depositors.

Money Matters in other Quarters.

From the Boston Post, Oct. 20.

A week has not yet elapsed since our last bank suspension; but already this money market is assuming a decidedly better aspect, in consequence of the new mode of settlement adopted at our clearing house, and as an inevitable result, also, of the withdrawal of most of the heavy borrowers, through failure or suspension. *On Saturday we heard of outside transactions* at 1½ per cent.; but these were exceptional. They indicate, however, a growing increase of means as compared with the demand for credit, and an exceeding scarcity of such securities as retain the confidence of lenders. In truth, money may be described as about as scarce and high as ever, for *considerable sums*. No outside negotiations of consequence are yet made, at any price; and within the banks, of course, many of the larger borrowers being in trouble or under suspicion, there is a very cautious disposition manifested. But discounts are much more readily obtained, in moderate amounts, by those regular customers whose credit is untainted; and speaking generally, money may be said to be fairly easy for this class of traders of every branch, although, as yet, people's payments are narrowly confined to notes at bank.

Some of the Banks are hampered considerably by suspended paper, influential borrowers who cannot repay their loans, and the overdrafts of country Banks; and some of them, doubtless, require all the credit that has been granted at the Clearing-House for their comfortable support. But there are many other institutions that, with the credit aforesaid, possess very ample means, and that are discounting all reasonable applications, while they are able to do something for their country Banks and to renew their large paper falling due. The Bank deposits, also, are now increasing, through the fears of capitalists, who know not how to safely invest their funds in the present chaotic condition of affairs. The offers of money to our city Treasurer, at 6 ℔ cent., are numerous and constant, while we learn that the receipts of *the same officer for taxes, up to the present time*, are considerably in advance of those of last year, to the same point. The actual supply of unemployed credit is large, and it is increasing; and although it proceeds in good part from a lack of confidence, yet it is no less a supply for all that; and it is a supply, also, that will not be diminished for some time to come. If owners of credit will not lend it, the Banks will. There is no reason to doubt, therefore, that, within a very few weeks, money will be a drug to those who retain bank confidence and influence; while, to the rest of mankind, it may be nearly as scarce and high as it is now.

The demand for specie is very inconsiderable, except for small change and for the very limited payment of duties. The brokers pay about 1 per cent. and sell at 3 to 5, according to the amount wanted and the style of customer. Several of the banks are paying out silver freely in moderate sums, and all of them pay more or less of coin for small bills. About $40,000 in gold was offered for sale on Saturday to various parties, but without success. As the banks gain in specie by receipts from the Assistant Treasury and elsewhere, it is to be hoped that some arrangement may be made by which their customers can be furnished with gold for the Custom-House, free of charge. The whole community, both depositors and bill-holders, have stood by our banks manfully, causing them very little annoyance. Both classes deserve the best accommodation possible, and the banks, doubtless, are ready to do all in their power for both.

Sterling exchange is very variable, with few transactions. On Friday prime sight bills were bought in New-York at par, and some prime 60 day bills were taken at the same figure. The asking price in Boston at retail is 105@106, with most transactions at 105 for the last steamer.

Business, of course, is nearly annihilated. There is absolutely nothing done, except at retail, for a very diminished Fall shopping. It seems to be the general opinion that most of the many failures that cannot but occur in the next sixty days will result rather from this lack of trade than from short collections. With payments maturing, many houses, unable to sell their goods, will have no notes for discount, and no visible means, therefore, except their stocks of merchandise. The appearance of Western matters is more cheering. There is an increasing quantity of produce *en route* to the seaboard, and many Eastern houses have ordered the immediate shipment of the amounts due to them, in grain. The effect of making the Bank suspension general, also, is rather favorable to exchanges, and to the circulation of Eastern money at the West. It is not to be doubted that the New-York banks will soon be doing something in aid of the movement of crops. The mercantile demand for money must be very light, and it may not be prudent to supply the whole of it, at any rate. The discount of paper based upon actual shipments of grain from Chicago will be as safe as anything need be.

Our idea is, however, that not above 25 ℔ cent. of the outstanding debt of the West to the East will ever be collected, and our estimate is held to be too high by many who should know all about the West and its trade. New countries are apt to live upon the older ones, that entrust them with goods or money; but a system of short credits would do much to stop that course of action in the *future*. The West will prosper if she don't pay, and one short crop in Europe will give her another movement in advance.

From the Hartford Courant, Oct. 20.

To-day was the day fixed for a further hearing in the Superior Court, in the matter of the Charter Oak, Exchange and Mercantile Banks. There seems to be a general expectation that the injunctions will be dissolved, and these banks be left on the same footing with their neighbors, under the guardianship of the Bank Commissioners. Their bills are perfectly current in trade, and we know of nothing to distinguish their case from that of other Hartford banks, except that one suspended a *few days* sooner than the other. The matter rests entirely in the discretion of the Superior Court.

E. L. Brewer, Esq., Cashier of the Exchange Bank has, we understand, resigned his position as Cashier of that institution.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, Oct. 20.

The more cheerful and vigorous temper heretofore witnessed in financial circles continues, and business men are confidently anticipating a steady progress towards a restoration of confidence and credit. That progress, however, must necessarily be slow, and marked with great prudence and caution. The condition of the country was never sounder than at present, and but *for the grievous results that have followed* in the train of an unsound and badly managed system of banking, every interest might have been in the enjoyment of unequaled prosperity. The country, however, will recover, and probably in advance *of the Banks themselves—some hundreds of millions* poorer, perhaps, from the general depreciation of all values, but vastly wiser, and better prepared to resume a vigorous race, because understanding from dear-bought experience the hindrance to success to be guarded against in the future.

Our own currency continues very objectionable. Over one half of the daily payments in this city are now made in the depreciated paper of the interior banks, and the brokers are reaping an immense harvest. The best of these issues are 2 and 3 ℔ cent. discount, and from that to 10 and 15, while several not in the best repute, range from 20 to 30 ℔ cent. discount. The banks, as a body, have as yet come to no determination with reference to the acceptance of the provisions of the Relief Law. The bankers of Cincinnati have resolved to receive at par all bank bills received in New-York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and also to take at par all solvent banks in Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri and Indiana.

The Stock market continues dull, without little change in prices. City 6s sold to the extent of $12,000 yesterday, at 84 for old loan; $7,000 North Pennsylvania Bonds at 47, and $6,000 Pennsylvania 5s at 81½. *Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 36; Reading* opened at 16¼, but subsequently declined, leaving off at 15¾. The demand for money continues active, but there is no fixed rate for street loans.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 20.

The receipts and expenditures of the State Treasury of Pennsylvania, from Nov. 30, 1856, to Oct. 1, *1857, were as follows:*

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Balance No. 30, 1856	$1,225,182 90	
December, 1856	277,482 10	$282,855 61
January, 1857	279,649 71	224,500 12
February, 1857	314,067 17	963,644 90
March, 1857	203,967 94	162,455 83
April, 1857	206,395 17	146,330 [illegible]
May, 1857	277,678 56	148,975 12
June, 1857	267,790 11	273,793 16
July, 1857	1,553,800 64	500,745 51
August, 1857	498,080 87	1,237,545 85
September, 1857	113,088 [illegible]	873,631 78
Total	$5,345,315 34	$5,075,198 [illegible]
	5,075,192 62	
Bal. in Treasury, Oct. 1	$450,082 72	

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 20.

We understand that Mr. Allibone, late President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, will sail for Europe to-morrow, by the advice of his physician. We understand he is suffering from a severe nervous attack, brought on by over mental exertion. He labored for weeks most assiduously to preserve the credit of the institution over which he presided, and up to within two days of the suspension with every prospect of *maintaining it. After the dread calamity the relaxation* prostrated him, and for two or three days at the beginning of last week his life was despaired of. He will be accompanied abroad by a part of his family, and will bear with him the best wishes for his health and safe return of a large number of personal friends.

From the Newark Mercury.

The annexed statement exhibits the condition of the leading departments in each Bank of New-Jersey in October, and a comparison of the aggregate with July last:

BANKS OF NEW-JERSEY—OCTOBER, 1857.

Names of Banks.	Capital Stock.	Circula'n.	Deposits.	Discounts.	Specie.
Nwk. B'g & I.C.	$[illegible]	$184,110	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
State	[illegible]	146,744	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	181,694	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newark City	250,000	166,874	157,835	440,803	[illegible]
Orange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State	[illegible]	175,830	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farm. & Mech.	[illegible]	71,465	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Somerset	100,000	167,946	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	111,385	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sussex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belvidere	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hackettstown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hunterdon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambertville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	75,000	[illegible]	12,566	46,947	4,467
Trenton Bk'g Co	[illegible]	143,808	172,173	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. and Man.	[illegible]	100,796	77,160	[illegible]	[illegible]
*America					
Princeton	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central of N. J.	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farm. & Merch.	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freehold Bk'g Co	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordent'n Bk'g Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers' N. J.	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mount Holly	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,798	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Co.	70,000	[illegible]	41,449	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farm. & Mech.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gloucester	100,000	72,519	[illegible]	192,696	18,745
Steam Bk'g Co.	75,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	16,270	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey City	241,400	60,138	128,718	321,944	7,904
Hudson Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoboken City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Passaic County	[illegible]	16,791	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cataract City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philipsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$7,293,774	3,758,061	3,767,741	12,754,391	855,393
July, 1857	7,076,895	5,406,756	4,656,203	14,851,171	799,013
Increase	$216,879	—	—	—	56,780
Decrease	—	1,648,695	888,462	2,096,780	—

*No statement received.

The other items compare as follows:

	July, 1857.	Oct., 1857.
Dividends unpaid	$80,212	77,982
Due to other banks	720,297	638,139
Surplus	35,200	63,014
Due by other banks	1,986,081	1,357,790
Notes and checks of other banks	738,704	476,735
Real estate	349,868	350,518
Stocks	558,221	640,960
Other assets	433,201	182,340

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

At the annual meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Road the affairs of the Company were shown to be in a favorable condition. The gross earnings of the main stem have been $4,016,908 95, being an increase of $291,047 06 over the preceding year, and $905,845 10 over the fiscal year of 1855, but no dividend will be declared. The affairs of the Washington Branch are satisfactory. Its revenue for the fiscal year amounted to $464,459 84, being an increase of $10,299 75 over the previous year. A semi-annual dividend of 4½ ℔ cent. has, therefore, been declared upon this branch.

Resolutions were passed instructing the Directors to close the construction account, except for completing double track and arching tunnels, until the floating debt was paid in full. It was also recommended to the Board to grant hereafter no further loans or subscriptions to any internal improvement Company from the resources of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The following are the Directors elected by the stockholders: John Hopkins, Columbus O'Donnell, John W. Garrett, Nathan Tyson, Samuel W. Smith, Francis Burns, Wesley Starr, William A. Hack, Allen A. Chapman, John Spear Nicholas, William W. Taylor, John Gregg.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Oct. 20—6 P. M.

Flour is active at prices favoring the buyer. Sales of 2,700 bbls. at $4 87½ for super Indiana; $5 @$5 15 for extra Illinois, Michigan and Ohio. Wheat closes steady, with a good milling demand; sales of 26,000 bush. at 80c. for Chicago Spring; 85c. for Milwaukie Club; 95c. for prime Red Indiana; $1 06 for White Wisconsin, and $1 10 for do. Canada. Corn is unchanged; sales of 9,000 bush. at 57c.@57½c. Oats are lower; sales of 22,000 bush. at 24c. Barley is lower; sales of 2,000 bush. Canada at 67½c. Whisky is steady at 19c.@20c. Freights are inactive: Wheat to New-York, 10c.@20c. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending noon to-day*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 26,000 bush. Wheat. *Canal Exports*—42,000 bush. Wheat; 4,000 bush. Corn. The wind is unfavorable, and there is but little arriving.

Oswego, Tuesday, Oct. 20—6 P. M.

The steamer [illegible] of done business. Flour is firmer. Wheat [illegible] firmer, and held generally above the views of buyers; sales of [illegible] bushels Chicago Spring [illegible]. Corn is quiet. Freights firmer. There have been no arrivals by the Lake to-day. *Canal Exports*—[illegible] bbls. Flour; 18,000 bush. Wheat; 26,000 bush. [illegible]

New-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 19.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 1,500 bales. At the close holders are stiffer in their demands, but there is no quotable change in rates. Red Wheat, 80c. Exchange on London, 95. Operations in Western produce are nearly suspended.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania Fives, 81½; Reading Railroad, 16¾; Morris Canal, 37; Long Island Railroad, 8¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	Oct. [illegible]
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
North Star	New-York	Bremen	Oct. [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Borussia	Hamburg	New-York	Sept. [illegible]
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Sept. [illegible]
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. [illegible]
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. [illegible]
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. [illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Date.
St. Louis	New-York	Aspinwall	Oct. [illegible]
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Oct. [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Magoun, from Auckland, New-Zealand—Mr. Achilles [illegible] In brig St. Peters, from Trinidad de Cuba—Mr. [illegible] and 2 daughters.

In schr. O. M. Robertson, from Georgetown—Mr. P. [illegible] Schlesinger.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 6 18 | Sun sets ... 5 12 | Moon [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook .. 10 13 | Gov. Island .. 10 [illegible] | Hell Gate .. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Oct. 20.

Cleared.

Ship Boston, Clark, Mobile, [illegible] & Fosdick; F. [illegible]hard, Edwards, Antwerp, Loyd & Hurlbut; Pollux, State, Morse, Mobile, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Margaret, (Brem.) Anderson, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron.

Brigs Lady Chapman, (Br.) Hull, Bermuda, Smith & Jones; Enterprise, (Br.) Wiseman, Nassau, D. R. De Wolf; Marine, Burt, Minatitlan, J. Atkins & Co.; Bark Dargall, Gibraltar, Giro & Francis; G. Adams, York, Antigua, Thompson & Hunter; Sea Lark, (Br.) Lockhart, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; C. R. Kelly, Peck, Cadiz.

Schooners A. J. De Rosset, Tucker, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; M. Platt, Ireland, Newbern, Dollner & Potter; Oriana, Tuttle, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; A. J. Bird, Rich, St. Augustine, C. H. Pierson.

Steamers Piedmont, Willets, Portland, H. B. Cromwell; H. B. Beach, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; F. Cadwallader, Colnay, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Brig Fawn, (Br.) Smith, Port Maria, Jam., 20 ds., with pimento and logwood to Leaycraft & Co.

Brig Tiberias, (of New-Orleans,) Lacon, Ciensuegos [illegible] ds., with sugar to Chastelain & Ponvert.

Schr. O. M. Robertson, Morrow, Georgetown 11 ds., with cocoanuts to Pennington & Jones.

Schr. Lydia S. Cowperthwaite, (3-masted,) Burnley, Charleston, via Norfolk 3 ds., (where she put in in distress,) with wheat, &c., to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Statesman, Weeks, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., with flour to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Gooding, Georgetown, S. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Express, Gale, Plymouth, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Matthews & Mitchell.

Schr. Old Dominion, (3-masted,) Smith, New-Orleans [illegible] ds., with sugar and flour to Roberts & Williams.

Schr. Dolphin, Rogers, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Elizabeth Hadley, Cathcart, Virginia 4 ds., wood.

Schr. Drift, Beveridge, Virginia 3 ds., wheat.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hodges, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. J. Coskland, Smith, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Pauline, Soper, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. San Louis, Tunnell, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. A. C. Foster, Tilton, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. J. Predmore, Cramer, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Wave, Edwards, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. O. J. Erricksen, Lewis, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. L. Church, Wilder, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. [illegible], Grant, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. J. S. Weaver, Ferren, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. J. P. Barkalow, Ellis, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. J. P. Bird, Matthews, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Sea Witch, Egleston, Virginia 3 ds., [illegible]

Schr. Florida, Mott, Virginia 3 ds., [illegible]

Schr. Fanny Fern, Briggs, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Ripple, Lewis, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Sheldon, Cramer, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. J. Collins, Hinman, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. J. Warren, Loeler, Georgetown 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Adele, Carson, Washington 10 ds., [illegible]

Schr. Sadler, Sipple, Virginia 3 ds., bark to master.

Schr. J. Vansant, Bush, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. J. B. Monroe, Hedge, Virginia 3 ds., [illegible]

Steamer Osprey, Kenedy, Providence, [illegible] to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Thomas Swan, Post, Savannah [illegible] to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—During the day, fresh from N. W.

BELOW—One ship.

SAILED—Ship Admiral, [illegible], for [illegible]

Memoranda.

The medium clipper ship Consignment, of New-Brunswick, Me., 1,146 tons, is now on the Sectional Dock, [illegible] will be recaulked and newly painted. The steamboat [illegible] Jacket is on the small Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 20—Arr. barks William Hyde, (Br.) [illegible]; Gazelle, Nesbitt, [illegible] Alexandria; brig [illegible]; [illegible] Story, Atkins, Baltimore; brigs Domenick, [illegible]; Curacoa; Express, (Br.) Frith, Jamaica; and Tempest, Bennett, Alexandria; schr. W. L. Burton, Weston, Jacmel, Hayti.

Below—Bark Calhoun, from Galveston.

Notice to Mariners.

ROMAN AND CHARLESTON (S. C.) LIGHTS.

The Government of the United States has given notice that on the evening of Jan. 1, 1858, a first order catadioptric light, revolving once every minute, will be exhibited from the new tower now in course of erection on Cape Romain, S. C., in place of the present fixed light at that point. The new tower (which is near the present) [illegible] feet elevation, painted with red and white horizontal stripes is octagonal, built of dark reddish gray brick and will be 150 high when completed. The light from this tower should be seen, under ordinary states of the atmosphere, from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the water, about 22 nautical miles, or 17 nautical miles outside of the dangerous shoals off Cape Romain. This light tower will be readily known during daylight by the appearance of the two towers, the old one (65 feet high) being painted with red and white horizontal bands, and the new tower, (150 feet high,) from which the light will be exhibited, being of the natural color of the brick, and lantern painted black. The approximate position of Cape Romain Light-house is: Lat. 33 01 04 N., lon. 79 21 05 W.; Var. approx., 3 deg. E.

CHARLESTON LIGHT.

And also on the evening of the same day, (Jan. 1, 1858,) and simultaneously with the exhibition of the revolving light at Cape Romain, the present revolving light at Charleston, S. C., will be changed to a fixed catadioptric light. The tower is built of brick, whitewashed, and is 170 feet high. The light will be 133 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen under ordinary states of the atmosphere, from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the water, 20 nautical miles. The beacon light, placed at an elevation of 30 feet, in front, in range with the main light, gives the line of best water across the bar. Approximate position of the Charleston light: Lat. 32 41 [illegible] N., lon. 79 52 29 W.; Var. approx., 2 30 E.

By command of their lordships.

JOHN WASHINGTON, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Sept. [illegible]

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts: No. 276, Sheet 7, East Coast of North America; U. S. Light Book, Nos. 178, 203.

NEW SHOALS DISCOVERED.

Letter of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating the discovery of a small shoal southward and westward of Little George's Bank, by Lieut. Comdg. C. R. P. Rodgers, U. S. Navy, Assistant in the Coast Survey:

Bangor, Me., Sept. 18, 1857.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, on the 25th of August, a small shoal lying southward and westward of Little George's Bank, off Cape Cod peninsula, was discovered by Lieut. Comdg. C. R. P. Rodgers, U. S. Navy, Assistant in the Coast Survey.

A storm prevailing at the time, the hydrographic party engaged in the steamer Bibb was unable to anchor, but passed repeatedly over the shoal, finding only six fathoms on its crest, which is very small, and a depth of twenty fathoms surrounding it. Its approximate position, determined under the circumstances just referred to, is lat. [illegible] N., lon. 68 15 W.

In bearing up for Gloucester harbor during the storm, the instrument of the Bibb was lost, but will be replaced without delay, and the earliest opportunity taken to examine and verify the position of the shoal.

I would respectfully request authority to publish this communication in the usual form, as a notice to navigators.

Very respectfully, yours, A. D. Bache,
Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

Letter of the Superintendent to the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating the discovery of a ledge off Cape Small Point, Me., by Lieut. Comdg. W. G. Temple, U. S. Navy, Assistant in the Coast Survey:

Bangor, Me., Sept. 18, 1857.

Sir: I have the honor to report to you that during the operations of the present season on the coast of Maine, the hydrographic party under the charge of Lieut. Comdg. W. G. Temple, U. S. Navy, Assistant in the Coast Survey, discovered a new ledge which does not appear upon any chart yet published, and is unknown to any of the pilots or fishermen in the vicinity. It has a depth of [illegible] feet on it at mean low water, and the [illegible] S. ½ W. (W. S. per compass) from Seguin light-house, distant two and a half (2½) nautical miles, in lat. 43 41 N., lon. 69 [illegible] W. I propose to call it "Temple Ledge," after the discoverer.

I would respectfully request authority to publish this communication in the usual form, as a notice to mariners.

Very respectfully, yours, A. D. Bache,
Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 13, lat. 39 23, lon. 73 45, brig Caroline A. White, of and for Boston, from Port-au-Prince, 16 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

At Gonaives, Sept. 25, U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga, all well; brig Ocean Bird, for New-York next day.

At Cienfuegos, Oct. 1, bark Sunbeam, for New-York, [illegible] Cienfuegos, do. do.